The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 105. MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

J. W. SCOTT IS DEAD.

Owner of the "Times-Herald" Dies of Apoplexy.

END COMES IN NEW YORK.

East on a Trip for Pleasure—His Wife by His Side.

STORY OF HIS BUSY LIFE.

Shock to His Business Associates and His Friends.

TRUE TYPE OF CHICAGO MAN.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—James W. Scott, proprietor and publisher of the Chicago Times-Herald, died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in his room at the Holland House in Fifth avenue. Apoplexy was the cause of death, which was peaceful as unexpected.

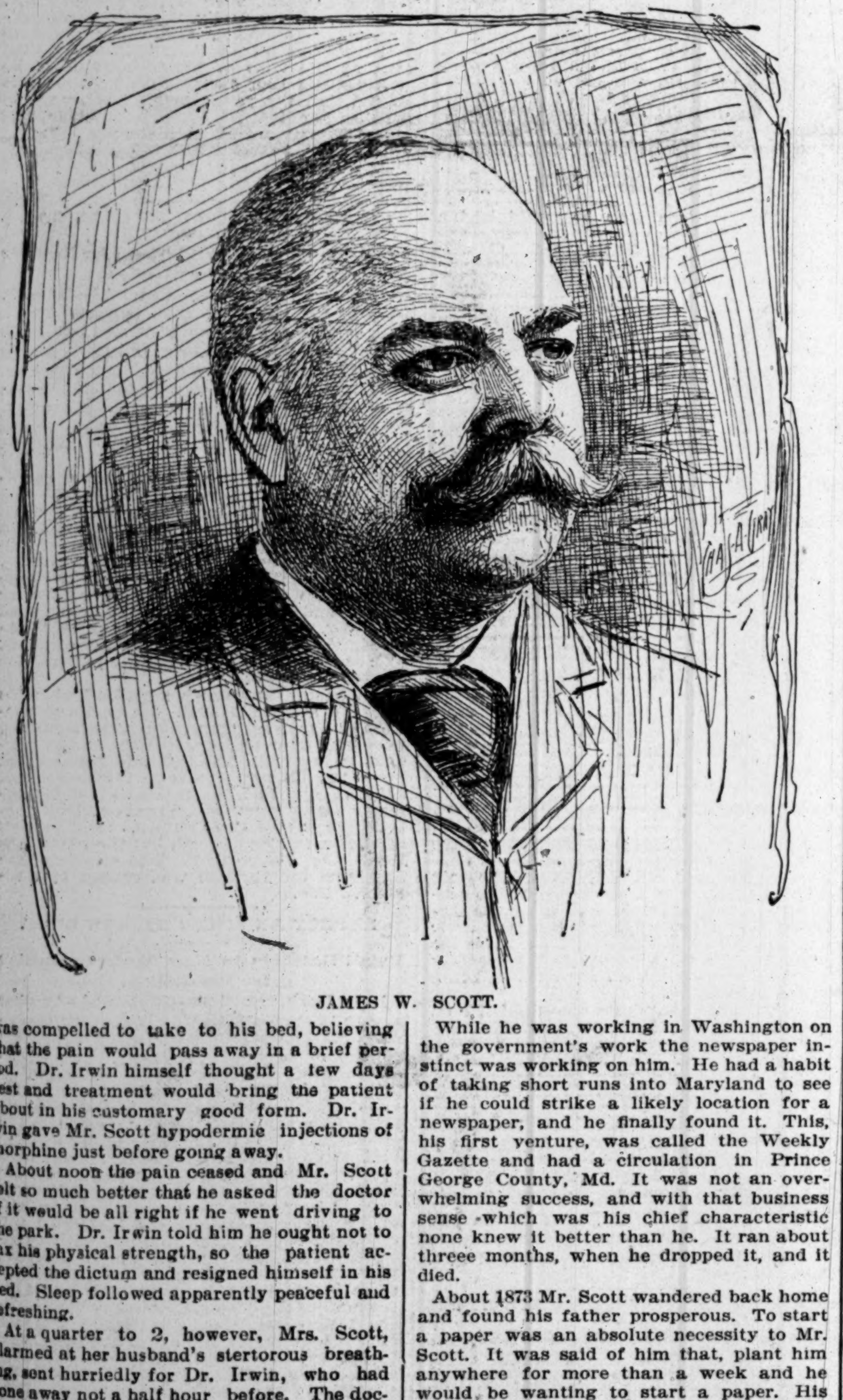
Mr. Scott arrived here Friday evening from Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Scott and a niece, Miss Grace Hatch. At that time Mr. Scott was apparently in the best of health. He had intended to pass a few days in this city and then to proceed to Cape May and subsequently to Virginia Beach, near Old Point Comfort. From there the Scotts were to proceed to Chicago. It was to be entirely a trip for recreation, as Mr. Scott had desired to renew some of his acquaintances in New York of years ago when he made this city his home.

The Scott family registered at the Holland House and were assigned to rooms No. 261 and 262 on the fifth floor. Miss Hatch had room 264 close at hand.

Looking to a Happy Easter.

Yesterday was passed quietly by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, it being too rainy to drive or walk. They were all looking forward to a happy Easter and a long drive in the park. Last night at near 12 o'clock THE TRIBUNE correspondent met Mr. Scott at the Holland House and had a short and interesting chat with him. He was then in good spirits and looked the perfection of health. He was looking forward with pleasure to his prospective trip South.

Just after breakfast this morning he complained of illness. This was at 10 o'clock. He suffered considerable pain in the abdomen, and Dr. J. A. Irwin of East Twenty-ninth street was summoned. The physician found that Mr. Scott was afflicted with a "renal calculus," or stone in the kidney. The substance passed to the bladder, and gave Mr. Scott intense pain. He was thrown into a nervous condition through this suffering, and



JAMES W. SCOTT.

was compelled to take to his bed, believing that the pain would pass away in a brief period. Dr. Irwin himself thought a few days rest and treatment would bring the patient about in his customary good form. Dr. Irwin gave Mr. Scott hypodermic injections of morphine just before going away.

About noon the pain ceased and Mr. Scott felt so much better that he asked the doctor if it would be all right if he went driving to the park. Dr. Irwin told him he ought not to tax his physical strength, so the patient accepted the dictum and resigned himself in his bed. Sleep followed apparently peaceful and refreshing.

At a quarter to 2, however, Mrs. Scott, alarmed at her husband's stertorous breathing, sent hurriedly for Dr. Irwin, who had gone away not a half hour before. The doctor came promptly and saw by examination that Mr. Scott was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy, and was then in an extremely serious condition. Dr. Crook was summoned at once for consultation, and he agreed with Dr. Irwin Mr. Scott was suffering from apoplexy

Meantime Charles J. Murphy of Washington, who has until recently been a special representative in Europe of the Agricultural Department, an old friend of Mr. Scott, came to the hotel to call. He went to the sick man's room just as Mr. Scott died. Dr. Irwin, who had been absent about five minutes, during which time he had hastened to his office for medicine, found that Mr. Scott was beyond all help when he returned.

This was at 2:10 p. m. Twenty minutes later Mr. Scott passed away peacefully. He had never for a movement regained consciousness.

Proprietor Baumann and Manager Harriman of the Holland House and Mr. Murphy, with representatives in this city of Mr. Scott's paper, made arrangements for sending the body to Chicago. A cousin of Mrs. Scott's, whose home is in Orange, N. J., was notified, and communication was had with Mr. Scott's business associates in Chicago.

At the bedside at the supreme moment were Mrs. Scott, Miss Hatch, and two attending physicians. The remains were taken in charge by Undertaker James Dowd. The body will be embalmed tomorrow morning and will be sent to Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Scott and Miss Hatch tomorrow afternoon.

The newspaper men of this city will make arrangements to escort the body to Chicago. They will hold a meeting tomorrow morning to complete arrangements.

The news of Mr. Scott's death spread quickly, and a number of his friends in the city and from the West who happened to be in New York called and sent to Mrs. Scott their condolence and expressions of deep sympathy. Among those who called were: Ambrose Butler, James S. Metcalfe of Life, Walter Dunham, Moses P. Handy, and John E. Wilkie, who returned from London yesterday.

Not the Effect of Morphine.

Dr. Irwin states emphatically that Mr. Scott did not die while under the influence of morphine. He said tonight: "Mr. Scott's death was due to apoplexy. He was a short man, and stout. I have no doubt but that there was fatty degeneration of the heart.

"Mr. Scott had long suffered from renal calculus. This was especially troublesome this morning, and Mr. Scott did not leave his bed. The agony caused him to thrash about in his bed, and the exertion burst a blood vessel in the brain and caused his death. The kidney trouble had nothing to do with his death beyond that it caused the activity which brought on the attack."

BORN TO HIS CHOSEN PROFESSION.

Grandfather and Father of James W. Scott Both Newspaper Men.

James W. Scott was born to the work in which he made his name. His grandfather was a newspaper man, as was his own father; so when 1849 brought a son to the household of D Wilmott Scott at Wadsworth, Wis., he was christened James W. and dedicated to newspaper work. When he was only a few years old his father moved to Galena, Ill., and it was here that young Scott got most of his schooling.

For two years he was at Beloit College, but he did not complete the course. It was in the job office attached to his father's paper that James W. Scott first learned to handle type. His early trade stuck to him through life and showed itself in all his work. He was particular about many things, but about none more than the typographical appearance of the Herald and the Post. He wanted the best type setting that could be done and he wanted that put on the best paper that could be made. He scanned each issue of the two papers with the eye of a practical printer, and would pardon a "scoop" more readily than palpable typographical errors.

Strangely enough, in his early days he tired of the case and went to New York to see what he could find that was more congenial. After some experimenting he hit upon floriculture, and though he had no previous training he made the same success of it that he made of most everything else. He became such a good florist that he was an authority upon floriculture and contributed several articles to the scientific florists' papers. In later days he was accustomed to refer with a smile to those early papers as showing what a man could do for himself when he really got down to it.

Old Trade Draws Him Back.

By and by the old trade called him again and he forsook the flowers for the case. This time a country office was not big enough for his ambitions and he secured a position in the government printing office. Here he got his ideas of what was not news by setting "stuff" for the Congressional Record.

While he was working in Washington on the government's work the newspaper instinct was working on him. He had a habit of taking short runs into Maryland to see if he could strike a likely location for a newspaper, and he finally found it. This, his first venture, was called the Weekly Gazette and had a circulation in Prince George County, Md. It was not an overwhelming success, and with that business sense which was his chief characteristic none knew it better than he. It ran about threee months, when he dropped it, and it died.

About 1873 Mr. Scott wandered back home and found his father prosperous. To start a paper was an absolute necessity to Mr. Scott. It was said of him that, plant him anywhere for more than a week and he would be wanting to start a paper. His father was about as much the same way, so together they started the Galena Industrial Press. It succeeded well enough to make James W. Scott think he could make a fortune in Chicago, and so in 1875 he came to Chicago to try.

How well he succeeded the Herald and the Post testify, while what others thought of him is told by the action of the New York World, which offered him $20,000 a year to come and run the paper five years.

Soon after he came to Chicago he bought an interest in the Daily National Hotel Reporter, which F. Willis Rice was then conducting. The paper was a financial success, but it did not satisfy Mr. Scott. What he wanted was a paper with some live national news in it and the plan of the Herald was already in his brain. For a time he had serious thoughts of making a daily newspaper out of the Hotel Reporter, but he refrained and continued to run it as a hotel paper.

To Start the "Herald."

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Scott could keep out of the active field no longer, and believing there was room in Chicago for a good Democratic daily, he sought about for means to start the Herald.

The early years of that paper were anxious ones. It had been started by an ambitious coterie of newspaper men, but it was really being run by a number of cheap politicians, who in every way hampered Mr. Scott in what he wanted to do. The paper was a good enough property, but he had to complain of the millstone of political affil-

[Continued on second page.]

DEAD IN THE BELFRY.

ANOTHER HIDEOUS CRIME IN EMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH DISCLOSED.

Body of Blanche Lamont Found in the Tower of the San Francisco Edifice, in the Library of Which Minnie Williams Was Slaughtered—W. H. T. Durant Arrested for Both Crimes—Police Say He Is a Jack-the-Ripper—Great Excitement in the Golden Gate City.

San Francisco, Cal., April 14.—The Emanuel Baptist Church at Bartlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, in this city, has been the scene of two of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the State.

Yesterday the mutilated body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the edifice. Today the body of Blanche Lamont was discovered in the tower of the same church. The same hand, the authorities believe, slew both girls, and W. H. T. Durant, the young man suspected of both crimes, is now in custody.

Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams were members of the Emanual Church and members of the Sunday-school class. The former was a student at the normal school on Powell street in this city; the latter was a companion in a family in Alameda, across the bay from the city. They were both 21 years old, brunettes, and pretty and modest girls. Both had received attentions from a young medical student named W. H. T. Durant, who is also the librarian of the church, and the secretary of the Young People's Society of the church.

April 3 Miss Lamont disappeared. Diligent search failed to reveal any trace of her whereabouts, and her aunt, Mrs. Noble, with whom she had been living, was unable to throw any light on the affair.

Miss Lamont came from Dillon, Montana, several months ago, having been in San Francisco for her health and at the same time to attend the normal school to perfect herself as a teacher. The last person seen in her company was W. H. T. Durant. Saturday, about 11:10 p. m., the shockingly mutilated body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the church, the girl having evidently died for loss of blood. On further examination it was found she had been gagged, the assailant tearing part of her clothing and thrusting it down her throat with a sharp stick, badly lacerating the tongue.

Statement of Witnesses.

Two witnesses state they saw a young man and a young woman, the former answering the description of Durant and the latter that of Minnie Williams, enter the church. Following this clew the police at once put the residence of Durant under surveillance.

Miss Williams lived with friends in Alameda who gave her a home until she could secure a position. She had been a regular attendant of the Emanuel Church, having formerly lived in that neighborhood, but after the separation of her father and mother had moved to Alameda. Friday morning the Morgan family, with whom she had lived, packed their household goods, intending to leave for Tacoma, and Miss Williams had removed her possessions to the house of Mrs. Voy, near the church.

Friday evening she was to have attended a meeting of the Young People's Society of the Emanuel Church at Dr. Vogel's house. At 7:15 o'clock she left Mrs. Voy's house to attend the meeting, taking a latchkey with her. She never appeared there. About this time Durant left his home in Fair Oaks street, in the same vicinity, bound for the same meeting. At 8 o'clock Durant met Philip Perkins and asked him some questions about a trip to Mount Diablo which the signal corps, of which he was a member, was to make next day. At 9:30 he appeared at Dr. Vogel's residence, where the meeting was in progress, and none was more merry during the remainder of the evening. At 11 o'clock he left with a party of young people and went home. The next morning Durant arose early and went with his comrades of the Signal Corps for Mount Diablo, fifty miles away. The two murders are so closely connected that it is now necessary to go back to the Lamont case.

Mrs. Noble Given a Clew.

Yesterday Mrs. Noble, the aunt of Miss Lamont, received through the mails a paper containing the four rings worn by her niece the day she disappeared. On the paper were written the name and address of Theodore Durant. This, together with the fact that Miss Williams, an intimate friend of Mrs. Lamont, had been heard to say she knew Blanche had been murdered, but refused to tell what she knew, led the police to suspect that the same man that had killed Miss Williams had slain Miss Lamont, and that the murderer, learning Miss Williams knew of his crime, attempted further concealment by committing a second murder.

Late last night the detectives had about decided Durant had murdered Miss Williams, and this theory was further strengthened this morning after making a thorough search of Emanuel Church.

The body of Miss Lamont was found concealed in the steeple. Death had been caused by strangulation. The body was lying just inside the door of the lower room nude and on the floor. About the neck were blue streaks, the marks of fingers that had been pressed deep into the tender flesh. The mouth was open, showing the regular teeth; the features were badly distorted, being drawn, and the lips were swollen and blood-stained. The nose was the only feature that retained its original shape, for the cheeks were bloated. The girl's hair was matted with dirt and hung loosely about her shoulders. The body was badly decomposed. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was placed on a slab by the side of Miss Williams.

Great Excitement of the People.

As soon as the news became known immense crowds surrounded the church and had to be kept back by the police. The Chief of Police sent for the Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor of the church, and the report became current that he had been accused of the crimes and had been arrested. Then the crowds surged to Dr. Gibson's house and the excitement grew more intense.

The rumors of the arrest were later denied, and it became known that Dr. Gibson and the sexton of the church had been merely called to tell what they knew.

At 5 o'clock came the news that Durant had been arrested at Walnut Creek, on the road to Mount Diablo. He was caught by Detective Anthony, who left in pursuit of him early this morning. The detective and his prisoner left on the next train for San Francisco, where they arrived this evening.

Another immense crowd had gathered at the ferries to see the suspected murderer come in, but a detachment of police was in waiting, and they kept the crowd back. Durant was hustled into a patrol wagon and whirled away to the city prison, where he was locked up.

The police are certain they have the right man. They claim to have two witnesses who saw Durant and Miss Williams in company last Friday night, and also state that when a search was made of Durant's house today in the pocket of his coat was found a purse which Miss Williams is known to have carried Friday night.

Durant Declares His Innocence.

Durant made the following statement: "The last time I met Miss Lamont was on the morning of the day she disappeared. We talked about books, and I promised to bring a book for her to prayer meeting that night. Miss Lamont did not come to the meeting, and the following day, Friday, I took the book to her house and gave it to her sister. The latter told me Blanche had gone to school, evidently trying to keep the fact of her disappearance a secret. That is all I know of the Lamont case. The last time I saw Minnie Williams was three weeks ago."

When confronted by the evidence that Miss Williams' purse had been found in his pocket Durant gave the following explanation: "I was going from the meeting at Vogel's Friday night when my foot struck a small object on the sidewalk. I picked it up, and found it was a small mirror. Near by was a purse, which I also picked up. I took both home with me, intending to tell my folks of my find. It was late, however, and I went right to bed. In the morning I was in a hurry to get away with the signal corps, and forgot all about it."

From all appearances Miss Lamont was not murdered where her body was found. The body had been dragged to the belfry stairs, and into the lower room. Her clothing was found stuffed into various corners of the room.

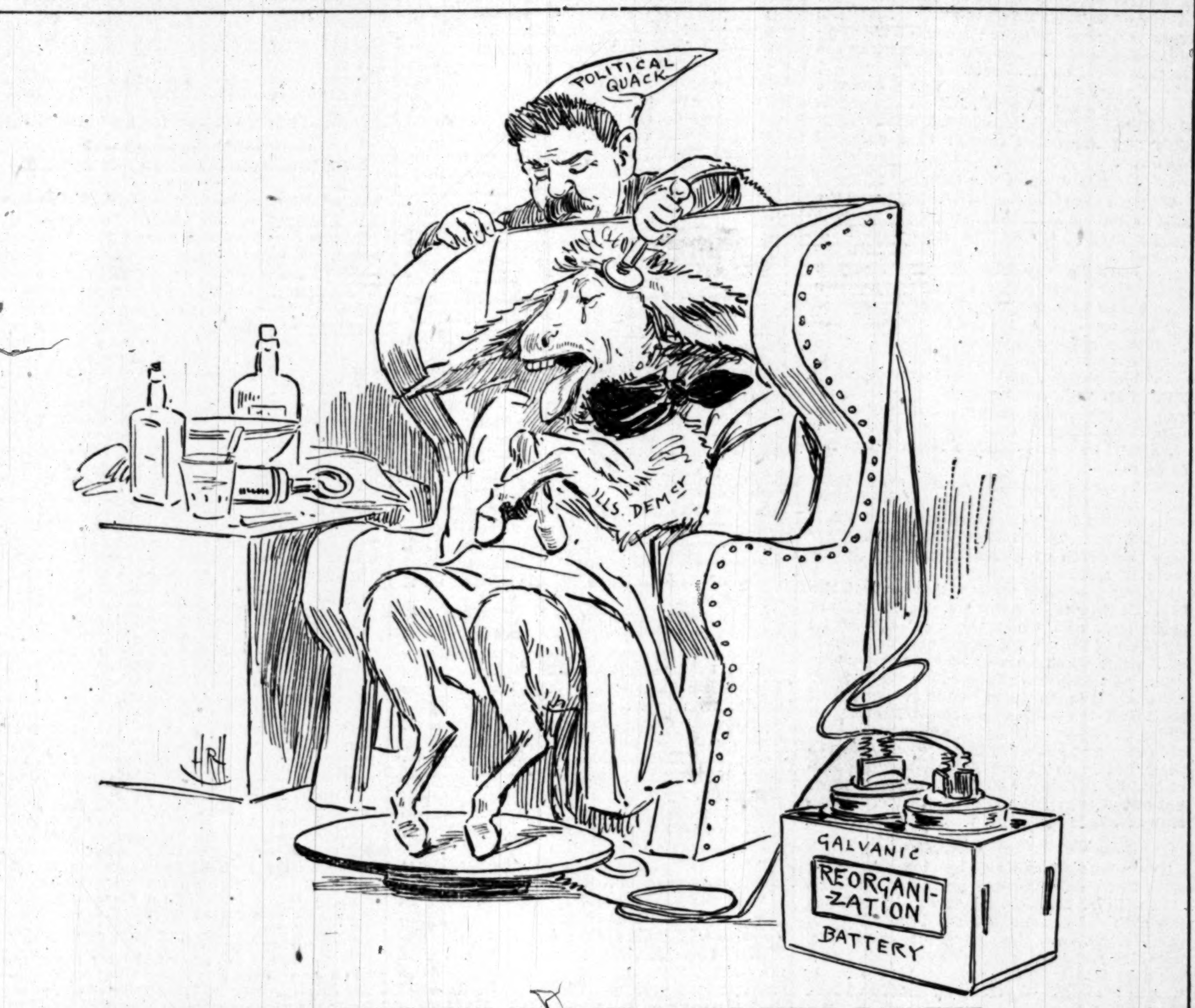
About the time Miss Lamont's body was found the congregation of Emanuel Church were on their way to attend Easter service. When they arrived and learned of the frightful crime they fled horror-stricken from the place, and the church was locked and guarded all day. No charge has been entered against Durant.

Description of Durant.

Durant is about 23 years of age, and was born and reared in the neighborhood in which the murders occurred. He is a graduate of the Coggswell High School, and has been studying medicine for a year. He is a member of the Second Brigade Signal Corps, and was Assistant Superintendent of Emanuel Church Sunday-school. He was always of a quiet disposition and has friends who refuse to believe, in spite of the evidence, that he committed the crime attributed to him. The police, however, think Durant is another Jack the Ripper with a mania for murder. They state it is highly probable that Durant is responsible for the killing of Eugene Ware, a young drug clerk who was found stabbed to death several months ago in the store where he worked. No trace was found of the assassin, and the theory is that Durant killed him. No motive for this murder was discovered, and the fiendish cruelty of it (Ware was stabbed in eighteen places) leads to the belief that it was the work of an insane person.

Durant's parents are highly esteemed people of the district in which they live. His father is Chief Engineer in Buckingham and he owns a large shoe factory, and, while not rich, has been able to give his children a good education and start them in life.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14.—Blanche Lamont was the niece of Dr. J. P. Carmichale of this city. Dr. Carmichael said tonight: "Blanche visited us here three years ago, making a long stay, and Mrs. Carmichael arranged several parties and receptions in her honor. Blanche having a number of school girl acquaintances in town who attended the Rockford (Ill.) Seminary with her. She was a girl of sweet manners and made many friends here." Blanche's father married Dr. Carmichael's sister.



THE LAST RESOURCE TO SAVE A MORIBUND PATIENT.

RAYMOND IS IN ASHES

PASADENA'S $1,000,000 HOTEL DESTROYED BY SAVAGE FLAMES.

Guests Escape with Their Lives, but Most of Their Luggage and Belongings Is Consumed—Huge Wooden Building Burns to the Ground in an Hour—Structure and Furniture Insured for $200,000—Mrs. R. J. Richardson of Chicago Bravely Rescues Her Son.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 14.—[Special.]—The Hotel Raymond at Pasadena, ten miles from Los Angeles, was destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Not a stick of the famous resort is left. The hotel was crowded with tourists, but they all escaped with their lives, although wardrobes and other possessions were consumed. The Raymond was one of the most famous health and pleasure resorts in the United States. It was located on a hill commanding a magnificent view of the San Gabriel Valley.

There is a mystery about the origin of the fire, though the accepted theory is a defective flue. The building was lighted throughout with electricity from a plant in the basement.

In less than an hour from the time the fire was discovered in the cupola at the southwest corner of the building, the huge wooden structure was level with the ground, and the only thing left standing to mark the spot was the tall brick chimney of the furnace.

The fire was discovered by a boy on the outside who saw a cloud of smoke issuing from the windows of the cupola on the fourth story. The alarm was at once given, but the flames burst forth before any water could be brought, and the strong wind, almost a gale, which had been blowing all day, carried the flames at an alarming rate. There was no hope for the building from the start.

Chicago Woman's Narrow Escape.

Mrs. R. J. Richardson of Chicago, one of the guests, though nearly caught in the flames, rushed to the room of her son, who was ill in bed, and by strong exertion succeeded in rescuing him. She afterward returned to save some personal belongings. She lost all but an armful of clothes.

The guests from Chicago were:

R. J. Richardson and wife, R. W. Richardson, F. E. Weil, wife, child, and maid; Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Miss Campeau, Mrs. Jacob Neumann, child, and maid; Miss Goodman, Robert Stuart and wife, John Stuart Jr.

All are safe and uninjured at Hotel Green, Pasadena.

There were about 150 guests in the hotel, 100 of whom were members of the Car Accountants' Association, whose special train stood at Raymond Station. The guests acted in an orderly manner, and some succeeded in saving a few personal effects, though most of them lost everything in the building. No one was injured seriously, but in trying to save something a few were burned about the face and hands, and one guest was well shaken up in jumping from the roof of a veranda.

The electric fire alarm was sounded in each room as soon as the fire was discovered, and in less than ten minutes every person had left except a few men servants, who tried to save the trunks. The hotel was supplied with a fire apparatus, but no one remained to work it, as the heat was too great.

The Hotel Raymond was built in 1884 by Walter Raymond. The cost of the building was $500,000 and the furniture cost $50,000. With equipment and personal effects the amount of property lost will cover $1,000,000. The building and furniture were insured for $200,000 in Boston, New York, and San Francisco companies.

Col. W. E. Wentworth, the resident manager of the hotel, was in the office of the hotel when the alarm was turned in. He cried like a child as the flames from the huge structure went skyward, but later he was concerned only for the comfort of the guests and the army of servants. Many of the guests and most of the servants went at once to the Green Hotel, where quarters were secured for them. The servants were mostly imported from Boston and other New England points. They lost the greater portion of their effects, and are left destitute. Col. Wentworth said they will be cared for and returned to their homes in the East.

Tonight a great crowd of curiously inclined sightseers is gathered around the smoldering pile, which represents all that is left of what was $1,000,000 worth of property at noon.

Will Be Rebuilt at Once.

The general impression is that the hotel will be rebuilt at once. It was an important factor in the Raymond-Whitcomb Excursion company's big enterprise, and was opened each winter under the management of Col. Wentworth, while Wentworth Hall, a summer hotel in the New Hampshire hills, was closed. The same help was used in both hotels.

During the last few years many famous people have made Hote Raymond their winter home and the enterprise, though a gigantic one, was always considered a good-paying property.

The management had just had prepared plans for extensions and improvements to be made during the coming summer.

Mrs. Jacob Newman, her 19-months-old child, and a nurse and Miss Frances Goodman, Mrs. Newman's sister-in-law, were guests of the hotel. They occupied apartments on the first floor and when the fire broke out succeeded in escaping, but were compelled to leave all their trunks and other effects, which were destroyed, with the hotel. Mrs. Newman telegraphed her husband of the fire when it first started, but said nothing about any fatalities. Later, however, Mrs. Newman sent another dispatch saying everybody in the hotel escaped, but nobody saved anything.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; warmer; southwest winds.
Sun rises, 5:10½; sun sets, 6:31.
Moon 20 days old; rises, 12:42 a. m.

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DONATO FREE WITH HIS REVOLVER.

During a Row He Shoots Three Men, One Being Critically Injured.

The Italian colony on South Jefferson street furnished the Maxwell street police yesterday afternoon with the usual Sunday row. Tony Donato's boarding-house, No. 350 South Jefferson street, was the scene of the disturbance and Mrs. Donato, the wife of the boarding-house keeper, was the cause of the trouble. Donato fired four shots and three of the bullets took effect. The wounded are:

LOAENIAO, ALCESCO, shot in the right leg; taken to the County Hospital and then locked up at the Maxwell Street Station; wound not serious.

MAWMA, GERMAINO, shot through left lung; taken to the County Hospital; condition critical.

ROSSO, MICHAEL, shot under right eye; taken to County Hospital and then locked up at the Maxwell Street Police Station; wound not serious.

Four Italians, including Donato, who were involved in the affair, were locked up at the Maxwell Street Station and Mrs. Donato was also detained as a witness. It appears that all the participants in the row are boarders at Donato's house, which is frequented almost entirely by Italian laborers. Late yesterday afternoon they were gathered in the general room of the place, when one of the men attempted to speak to Mrs. Donato. This action gave offense to Donato who had been drinking. He remonstrated with the man and told him to stop talking to Mrs. Donato. The man refused and the row began. Donato says others in the room fired first, but no other weapon than his was found.

BRUTALITY TO CHILDREN IS ALLEGED.

Grave Accusation Entered Against Mrs. McCoy by a Neighbor.

The Maxwell Street police are investigating a case of alleged neglect and brutality at No. 40 West Thirteenth street, the complainant being Mrs. McKeever, who lives at No. 38 West Thirteenth street. Mrs. McKeever says Mrs. McCoy has been ill-treating her five little girls, whose ages range from 4 to 11 years. Mrs. McKeever alleges that while standing in her bay window yesterday she saw 11-year-old Myrtle McCoy come to the adjoining window, raise the sash, and climb out on the ledge. It appeared as if the child was about to jump, and Mrs. McKeever, quickly raising her own window, leaned out, seized the little one, and drew her into her own flat. Myrtle said she had been beaten by her mother and locked up in the room and had had nothing to eat during the day but bread and water. She said she had feared another beating and went to the window for the purpose of jumping out. She was taken to the police station, where she told her story. She was without shoes or stockings, her clothing was insufficient, and her body showed the marks of many beatings. She said her mother frequently beat her and her sisters and kept them on bread and water for several days at a time. The Humane Society was notified.

POPE TO TAKE A HAND IN MANITOBA.

Special Encyclical Reported to Have Been Sent on the School Question.

Winnipeg, Man., April 14.—[Special.]—Archbishop Langevin, the Roman Catholic head in Western Canada, caused a sensation during a sermon in St. Mary's Church here tonight when he announced that hereafter all so-called adherents who did not follow the teachings of the church in the matter of education could not be regarded as members of the Roman Catholic Church. This has an important bearing on the Manitoba school question, and means the excommunication of certain Catholics who have taken a stand against the church and with the Manitoba Government in their determined fight for national schools. It is reported tonight that a special encyclical from Rome has been received by the Manitoba Bishops on the school question, hence the announcement by Archbishop Langevin.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The State convention of the Tennessee Travelers' Protective Association meets in Nashville today.

Secretary Hoke Smith reached Athens, Ga., yesterday to look after the confirmation of the sale of the Georgia Southern Florida railroad, for which his fee amounts to $40,000.

The Tennessee Press Association will meet in Chattanooga June 4. After the business meeting the association will make an excursion to Cumberland Island, off the coast of Georgia.

Henry Long of Purvis, Miss., shot his wife and his brother-in-law, Joe Whidington, and then blew out his own brains. His wife is probably fatally wounded. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

In a drunken brawl among Hungarians in the Village of Maltby, Pa., Mrs. Anna Tonish was fatally stabbed, and her husband, Alexander Tonish, received nine knife wounds in the body, by George Line. Line was captured by the police.

The Cole furnaces at Sheffield, Ala., have passed into the hands of Pennsylvania capitalists and will be known as the Sheffield Coal, Iron, and Steel company. The new company obtains 70,000 acres of mineral lands in Walker, Winston, Jefferson, and Fayette counties, Alabama, and the Gamble & Elliott coal mines near Jasper, Tenn.

LAST EDITION.

NEWS BY THE LINE.

No Equivocation by Cleveland on the Money Issue.

HE FAVORS SOUND CASH.

Timely Answer to the Invitation to Visit Chicago.

FINANCIAL LIGHT NEEDED.

Farmers' and Toilers' Minds Should Be Disabused of Errors.

RECKLESS DISCONTENT REBUKED

As exclusively announced Saturday morning in the Washington dispatches of THE TRIBUNE, the business-men and citizens of Chicago who invited President Cleveland to visit Chicago are to be disappointed. The invitation was given a month ago by leading citizens, who went especially to Washington to ask the President and his wife to visit the Western metropolis.

The invitation as formally extended was as follows:

"As business-men and citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party affiliations, we respectfully invite you and Mrs. Cleveland to a public reception to be tendered to you in this city, to express our deep sense of appreciation of your statesmanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our government and your uncompromising attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound national currency."

Last evening Henry S. Robbins, who is said to be the author of the movement and a member of the committee, received the following letter:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 13.—To Messrs. William T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelley, and Henry S. Robbins—Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

"My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate.

"I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countryman and to the strength, prosperity, and honor of our Nation.

"The situation is confronting demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident.

Mischief and Disaster in Fiatism.

"If the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a large number of our people, with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied, and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are all exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and the groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

Demands of Civilization.

"If our people were isolated from all others and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations with other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant, and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive; and that even if they were real and palpable he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

"It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must long be his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

False Prejudices Created.

"An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes and are therefore not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

"I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

"In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell, so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood, and each has its shops and manufactories.

Man's Wants Ruled by Business.

"Wherever the wants of man exist business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply, and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in financial centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere.

"If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and of national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and the workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion; nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

Mr. Robbins was seen and said: "While the business men who extended this invitation to the President hoped for a favorable response, they fully realized the difficulties in the way of its acceptance. His inability to overcome these and come to Chicago will be deeply regretted by them, as the ovation which would have been accorded to him here would have given a great impetus to the honest money sentiment throughout the West. Still, his letter will have almost as wide influence, as it speaks on this topic with his usual courage and directness."

LONG TIME TO WAIT FOR A DECISION.

Another Income Tax Ruling Not Expected for Some Months.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The determination of the appellants in the income tax cases to secure a rehearing before a full bench of the United States Supreme Court on the points on which the court divided, has caused a renewal of interest in the question of Justice Jackson's health and the possibility of his return to the bench at an early day. Late advices from Judge Jackson's home at Nashville are that he is constantly improving, and that with the exception of an annoying cough his physical condition is fair. It is also stated from the same source he expects to be able to resume his duties as a member of the court at the beginning of the October term. There remains only a little more than a month of the present term and it is not expected that he will return for this brief period.

In view of this fact there can be no possibility of another argument in the case before next fall or winter. This is equally true if Justice Jackson should decide to retire permanently from the bench, which it is understood he has no thought of doing. In that contingency, however, the bench could not be filled before the assembling of Congress. No instance is known where a man nominated for the Supreme bench has taken his seat before he was confirmed by the Senate. Congress will not convene until next December, and under no circumstances would the Senate be likely to pass upon a nomination of this magnitude until after the Christmas holidays. Action might indeed be postponed much longer, and it possibly would be if the predilections of the nominee should be opposed to the income tax, as the Senate is committed to the law. It is also suggested that a Justice who had not participated in the first hearing might feel a delicacy in sitting when the case was under consideration the second time.

It is quite possible the petition for a rehearing may not be granted. The court's rule of procedure in such cases is only to grant such petitions upon the request of a member of the court who has voted in opposition to the wishes of the petitioner.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was asked today for his opinion as to the suggestion of Assistant Attorney-General Whitney that the Constitution might be so amended as to provide for the imposition of direct taxes, and replied: "To amend the Constitution it is necessary to secure a two-thirds vote of Congress and then to have the amendment ratified by the State Legislatures. I think it would be impracticable to do it. There have never been any amendments of the Constitution except of a negative character—none providing for modes of government—and with the increasing members in both Houses of Congress and the growth of the Union in States it becomes more and more difficult to secure a change. Furthermore, I do not think an amendment of the Constitution is needed to secure a valid income tax law. It can be had by apportioning the tax among the States in proportion to population, and I am inclined to think that since the decision of the Supreme Court there will be an effort in that direction at the next session."

BEEF "COMBINE" IN NEW YORK CITY.

Hint to Secretary Morton to Turn His Attention to Gotham Butchers.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—There is a general belief among officials who have investigated the subject that the principal talk about beef combines in the West comes from Eastern men, as it is evident that for some mysterious reason the proportionate advance to the consumer has been much larger in the East than the West. The large Western packers, it is said, have always taken Chicago prices, added freight rates and handling charges, and thus made the wholesale price in New York City. Yet the advance there is larger than in Chicago, and hence it is argued that Secretary Morton might do well to turn his attention to New York City to ascertain whether a local clique of butchers and wholesalers has not been reaping an extortionate profit based on the advance of beef on the hoof as shown by the figures given in THE TRIBUNE Saturday. Outside of the question of responsibility for the advance, department officials are casting about to discover a possible relief for the high price through the encouragement of importations, it being argued that if the Argentine Republic can send wheat here when prices are up in the air, other countries can supply beef under the same conditions. Some slight relief might be secured in times like the present by the importation of beef and beef cattle from Canada, if it were not for the high rates of duty imposed by the tariff law on all such importations.

The duty on beef cattle under the present law is 20 per cent ad valorem, and the same duty is imposed on dressed beef and other dressed meats. The Wilson bill proposed to admit all dressed meats free of duty, but when it got into the hands of the Gorman combination in the Senate a 20 per cent duty was put on, which was about equivalent to the two cent a pound specific duty imposed by the McKinley bill. That the tax is practically prohibitory is shown by the fact that the total importations of dressed beef for the last fiscal year amounted to but 139,075 pounds and the duty received by the government was but $2,781. Under normal conditions there would be very little beef imported into the United States in view of the large margin of production over consumption in this country, and little or none would come in except to supply local demands along the border of Canada. The 20 per cent duty imposed under the tariff law is sufficient to keep out all of the Mexican and Canadian cattle and all Canadian beef, and there can be little hope of relief from the importation of Canadian fresh beef until the price of beef in the United States is forced up to a point considerably over the Canadian price. If the increased price in the United States is maintained for any length of time there will also be an increase in the Canadian price, as Canada will be drawn on by exporters as far as possible for the European market. The Canadian supply is much limited, however, and any relief that would come from that quarter would necessarily be merely temporary.

Argentina is the country from which the greatest supplies of fresh beef could be drawn if the tariff upon it was not so high as to make its transportation to the United States in refrigerating compartments of steamships out of the question. Cattle are bred to a considerable extent along the Texas border of Mexico and these Mexican herds might be drawn upon to a considerable extent to supply the deficiency in live cattle, upon which the increase in the price of beef by the combine is nominally based, but 20 per cent ad valorem is practically prohibitory against the importation of cattle as well as against the importation of dressed beef. The Department of Agriculture officials say difficulties which confront the government in attempting to deal with the beef question might be lightened somewhat by the repeal of all duties on meat products of all kinds and upon all animals used for food. They allege that these duties are of no benefit to the farmers of the country except in some few instances along the border, where they give to the farmers on the United States side of the boundary lines the control of their local markets. The exact amount that the advance in prices of beef is costing the American people is difficult to estimate with accuracy on account of the impossibility of getting exact and recent statistics as to the amount of beef consumed in the United States annually, but the consumption of beef, mutton, and pork in the United States in the year 1887 is given at 4,100,000 tons. The annual consumption of these kinds of meat is placed at 150 pounds per capita, and at this rate the 70,000,000 of people now in the country would eat the enormous amount of 10,500,000,000 pounds of meat in a year.

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Prices of mutton and pork are already going up in sympathy with the increase in the price of beef, and an average addition of three cents per pound to the price of these three kinds of meat will make the increased cost of living to the American people on account of the change in beef values amount to the tremendous sum of $315,000,000. Large as this sum is, it does not represent all of the cost to the American people of this increase in the price of meats, for the reason that the prices of poultry and game of all kinds will be affected to a very great degree by the advance in the price of the other meats, and fish and oysters and other varieties of foods will feel the effect to a smaller extent. A conservative estimate would put the total addition to the cost of living in the United States at $500,000,000 per year.

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The continued low price of sugar is one of the curiosities of the effect of the new tariff which is causing a good deal of comment among government officials and importers. The average price of raw sugar imported during the spring has been less than one and eight-tenths cents per pound, while the price during the fiscal years of 1893 and 1894 was a shade over three cents per pound. The result is the government is collecting a large revenue in the form of a tariff duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, while sugar remains at the same price with the duty paid as it formerly was when free of duty. Consumers do not feel the effect of the increase in prices which was expected from the duty, and the government is not getting so large a revenue as was calculated in the estimates of the effect of the Gorman bill. The importations of 1893 were about 3,500,000,000 pounds, and the official valuation was $109,817,948, which would afford a duty of 40 per cent, or about $44,000,000. The value of the same quantity of sugar at existing rates is about $60,000,000, and the duty would be $24,000,000. The government, therefore, loses about $20,000,000 of annual revenue by the fall in price. The essential cause of the low price of sugar is generally regarded as the overproduction which has resulted from government bounties in the past.

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The sugar trust has been able, in a measure, to dictate terms to Cuban planters by threatening to buy in the German market if they would not sell at a satisfactory figure, and German beet-sugar growers have been encouraged to a large production by the government bounty and the prospect of a market in the United States. The logical result of the bounty system, according to its opponents, will be to afford cheap sugar to the people of the United States and a handsome revenue to the Treasury, at the expense of the German taxpayers, who will have to contribute the money to permit a hot-house development of sugar planting in Germany. The fall in price has been so rapid, as a result of the combination of these causes, that great distress is reported by United States Consuls as prevailing in Cuba, and this influence is probably contributing to strengthen the rebellion against the Spanish Government. The sugar trust themselves were bitten last year by the fall in sugar, for they made contracts in the spring for the crops of the autumn at prices which turned to be much above the price of sugar in the markets of the world.

SUIT TOUCHING LAS VEGAS LANDS.

Jefferson Reynolds and Others Move to Secure a New Survey.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—Assistant Attorney-General Hall of the Interior Department has filed a demurrer in the suit brought by Jefferson Reynolds and other citizens of the Las Vegas land district in New Mexico to compel the Secretary to make an order letting contract for surveying lands in which the complainants are interested. A survey of the land was made many years ago, but was not approved by the General Land Office. The demurrer alleges the new survey was properly ordered by the former Secretary and that the present Secretary acted within his power in refusing to make the order; that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, where the suit is brought, has no power to interfere.

INDICATES A REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Heavy Increase in the Amount of Mail Matter Distributed.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—General Superintendent White of the railway mail service has submitted a report to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General showing the growth of the mails in the principal postoffices of the country for March, 1895, as compared with March, 1894. The figures are for total pieces of all kind of mail matter distributed during the month. The increase was as follows in round numbers: Philadelphia, 2,900,000; Cleveland, 1,650,000; Cincinnati, 555,000; Dayton, 7,000; Columbus, 85,000; Indianapolis, 717,000; Nasville, 96,000; Chattanooga, 98,000; Memphis, 211,000; Chicago, 893,000. Supt. White adds that this general increase holds good, as a rule, throughout the entire service and indicates a revival of business prosperity, because the mails afford a good index of the state of trade.

BATTLESHIP AND GUNBOAT PLANS.

Designs Are Referred by Secretary Herbert to the Bureau Chiefs.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The designs prepared by the Construction Bureau of the Navy Department for the new gunboats authorized by the last Congress have been submitted to Secretary Herbert, and have been referred by him to the Board of Bureau Chiefs, which will suggest any needed alterations before the advertisements for proposals are prepared. The plans for the two great battleships are now in the Secretary's hands. It is expected they will give rise to some controversy among the designing officers, owing to the novel feature of double-story turrets proposed and the thirteen-inch guns which the Ordnance Bureau wishes to place on them.

JUDGE GROSSCUP IS IN NO DANGER.

Telegraphs His Friends There Is No Cause for Alarm.

Judge P. S. Grosscup of the United States Court has relieved the anxiety of his friends who were worried by the report of his alarming illness by wiring the facts about his condition. Among the intimate associates of Judge Grosscup in this city is Joseph H. Defrees, the lawyer, whose home is at the Windermere Hotel. Mr. Defrees wired to Redlands, Cal., yesterday for information, and last night received the following:

"Have the grip, with acute complications. No pneumonia. No cause for alarm.
"P. S. GROSSCUP."

Mr. Defrees at once took steps to notify the Judge's friends of the good news, and his messages were received with many assurances of gladness.

Serious Conflicts in Oklahoma.

Perry, O. April 14.—Advices from Beaver County, Oklahoma, are that serious trouble exists there between cattlemen and homesteaders. The county is sparsely settled, only about one-tenth of the claims having been taken, the cattlemen having fenced in nearly the entire county, causing many conflicts with the homesteaders in doing so. There have been many serious conflicts and several killings have occurred. A public meeting has been called to take some action to restore order.

Milwaukee Lad Stabs a Playmate.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14.—[Special.]—John Rink, a 15-year-old boy, this evening quarreled over a game of marbles with Stanislaus Katesky, a 17-year-old boy, living at No. 361 Hamilton street. The Rink boy drew a knife and stabbed Katesky in the breast. It is believed the wound will prove fatal. Rink was placed under arrest.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

JAMES W. SCOTT DEAD

OWNER OF THE "TIMES-HERALD" DIES FROM APOPLEXY.

While in New York on a Business and Pleasure Trip with His Wife He Suffers the Attack That Proves Fatal—Sketch of the Man Who Established a Name for Himself as a Great Newspaper Man—Great Shock to His Business Associates and Friends.

[Continued from first page.]

lations which had been hung around his neck. It was at this time he met John R. Walsh, with whom he was eventually associated in the business for so long. Mr. Walsh was President of the Chicago National Bank and believed in the ambitious young man who was trying to run a big paper in the building which the Mail now occupies. He talked with Mr. Scott about the prospects of the paper, and becoming convinced that the financial outlook was good he offered to buy stock in the paper.

From that day Mr. Scott's path was clear. With the help of Mr. Walsh he bought up the stock which the politicians had held and little by little got all the stock into the hands of himself and his partner. It was from this time that the success of the Herald dated, and the paper's success was the success of James W. Scott.

Bluff, big, and hearty, he was a favorite with every man who worked on the paper. His liking for the men who worked directly with him amounted almost to a personal affection.

His Anxiety for Others.

Was a man sick, James W. Scott was the first to inquire after him and see that he was looked after. There are men who have worked by the side of Mr. Scott for twenty-three years who say they never saw him look cross. The nearest he ever got was a frown that ended in a laugh. He was the soul of good-fellowship, a favorite wherever he went, and a member of more clubs than he could count. He knew all the reporters of both his papers, and was affectionately known as "the easiest man in town." He was the greatest hand to lend money to the men in his employ that any one ever heard of, and if he ever refused a favor it has yet to be made known.

For three consecutive years he was President of the Chicago Press club, and his benefactions to the profession have been without number. To the majority of newspaper men the death of Mr. Scott comes with the force of a personal loss.

During the early work which secured the World's Fair to Chicago Mr. Scott was most prominent, and when the Fair opened he was one of the most honored of the directorate. Once when he was in Philadelphia he attended a banquet of the celebrated Clover club, and it appealed to him so strongly that he asked the club to attend a banquet in Chicago. How they came and what a time of it they had and how they were all taken to their hotels in patrol wagons kindly furnished by the Mayor is ancient history now, but out of that banquet grew the Fellowship club of which Mr. Scott was first President.

The Fellowship Club.

The whole scheme of the club originated with Mr. Scott and was perfected during a talk with F. W. Rice. That was in 1891, but the club did not really signalize itself until the World's Fair year, when all the visiting notables were entertained by the club at a banquet which has passed into history. It was in his social life that Mr. Scott was best known in late years.

Mr. Scott was President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the largest and most important newspaper organization in the world, and was for several years President of the United Press. He was President of more clubs and Chairman of more societies than he could ever keep track of, and it is said by many of his friends that his social duties wore him out. Early in life he married Miss Carrie Green of Lisle, Ill., whom he had met during his frequent visits to his Galena home. They had only one child, who died in infancy.

Not the First Attack.

The attack which caused the death of Mr. Scott was not the first one he has had, according to the statement of an intimate friend.

"His most troublesome illness, however," said this man, "has been frequent and severe attacks of colic, and the telegram I received announcing his death said that the apoplectic stroke had been preceded by the worst attack of colic he ever had.

"For some months past he has had premonitions of apoplexy, and his most intimate friends have noticed that he was not in good health. These symptoms were most noticeable just after he had eaten; his head would droop and his eyes close for a moment at a time, when he would arouse himself by a sudden start. Some of his friends attributed this to loss of sleep, but Mr. Scott himself was aware of the nature of his symptoms.

"Late in the summer of 1893, a short time before the closing of the World's Fair, he had a sudden illness resembling an apoplectic stroke, but the matter was kept quiet in order not to alarm his wife and closest friends. Mr. Scott was really alarmed at the time and was greatly concerned about his health from that time. Those who were aware of this attack during the World's Fair were not as greatly surprised at the news of Mr. Scott's death as those from whom the information was kept."

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES SHOCKED.

John R. Walsh and H. W. Hawley Tell of Their Relations with Mr. Scott.

John R. Walsh was not at home yesterday afternoon when a telegram was received at his house announcing the death of Mr. Scott. Later in the evening Mr. Walsh said:

"I was greatly shocked when I received the news. The last time I saw Mr. Scott he was apparently in good health and in his usual excellent spirits. He went to New York Thursday on business connected with his paper, and when that should have been completed he intended going to Old Point Comfort for a week.

"I was associated with Mr. Scott in the ownership of the Herald from 1883 until the recent purchase of my interest by him. I was never active in the management of the paper, and whatever of success it had was due to Mr. Scott.

"I met him first in the same year I entered into business relations with him. He was a genial and attractive man, and our relations were always of the most pleasant character. His death cannot help being a loss to the Times-Herald, of course, but the paper is too large an institution to be seriously affected by the death of any one of its proprietors."

"Will Mr. Scott's death have any bearing on the recent sale of the paper to him whereby you might again become interested in its ownership?"

"I have sold my interest in the paper and have been paid for it. I am out of the newspaper business," was Mr. Walsh's reply.

H. W. Hawley, managing editor and one of the owners of the Times-Herald, prepared the following for publication:

"The news has completely stunned me. So well was Mr. Scott when he left Thursday, so buoyant and hopeful, that those who were familiar with his activity cannot comprehend that the end has come to the brilliant career that was just attaining the summit of its ambition.

"A friend who wrote me at the time the Herald and Times were united described Mr. Scott as the ideal newspaper man of America. No tribute could better express his qualities. No man in the newspaper business in this country had a more thorough grasp of the business and editorial departments of a paper. He came to his office every morning with a score of ideas both for the business manager and managing editor. His mind was always at work. He would wake up at night and jot down a suggestion on a slip of paper pinned on the wall at the head of his bed and in the morning he would elaborate it.

"He was wonderfully fertile in ideas. He never went to an entertainment or banquet without bringing back an important news item or assignment. Apparently his mind was never relaxed. His table at home was always piled high with exchanges, from which he gleaned ideas when he ought to have been resting. No one who has not worked under him can appreciate the industry with which he followed up his business. Wherever he was his capacity for accomplishing results was marvelous.

"I think his associates will always esteem him most for his generous disposition. He was one of God's noblemen; a man who never thought an unkind thing and went through life dispensing the milk of human kindness. No one knew James W. Scott without being the better for it."

"How will Mr. Scott's death affect the future of the Times-Herald?"

"I am so overwhelmed with the sad news that I cannot discuss the business feature of it," said Mr. Hawley. "I have not yet given it a serious thought, and will not for several days."

MAN WITH THE HEART OF A WOMAN.

Cornelius McAuliff Tells of the Characteristics of Mr. Scott.

Not many men will feel the loss of Mr. Scott more than Cornelius McAuliff, managing editor of the Post. For twenty-three years, in hard times and in good, the two had been associated, and with but short lapses of time had worked side by side.

"The boys have lost a friend and so have I," said Mr. McAuliff last night. His generosity was as boundless as his temper was even; he had the heart of a woman and the energy of an engine. That was what wore him out I think. He had formed the habit of rising early when he was young, and however late he might work here nights, he would always be up and doing by 7 o'clock next morning. He was originally a printer, and it showed on him. He went over the paper as carefully as a proofreader, and he would 'spot' typographical 'breaks' in a second. He took a pride in the dress of the two papers, and spared no expense on them.

"He was the most genial man I ever met. He was absolutely without affectation and always insisted on being on a personal footing with his men. He knew every one of them and if ever a man struck hard luck Scott was the man he went to to help him out. In the running of a paper there must necessarily be times when some man makes a mistake. Some of them were bad ones, but I never knew Mr. Scott to lose his temper. In the twenty-three years I have known him I never saw him angry and I never knew him to summarily discharge a man. Never mind what the offense might be, he would invariably wait until next day before taking action. In the matter of mistakes he was wont to say that the man who made it probably felt worse about it than he could make him anyway. I could tell a dozen stories of him, but there is one I think of which shows his disposition as it always was.

"A woman came into my office one day whom I had known in the days gone by. She was faded and worn so that I hardly recognized her. She was in bad circumstances, so I gave her $5. In a few days she was back again, and I gave her $3. She came again and got $2. Once more she came and got $1. Then, partly because I was not running any bank, and also because I thought I was being 'worked,' I determined to shut down on the thing. When she came again I bought her some coal and took the opportunity to explain that I was not the owner of the Post, as she appeared to think.

"'O, no,' she said, 'I didn't. Mr. Scott owns the paper. I know that.'

"As she had never heard of Mr. Scott as far as I knew I was curious enough to make inquiries. I found that she had daily obtained from Mr. Scott twice the amount I had given her on the simple strength of the fact that I also had contributed. I asked Mr. Scott about it and reminded him he did not know the woman at all.

"'No,' he said, 'I know I didn't, but I thought if you had given her something I might as well chip in.'"

PRESS CLUB TO TAKE ACTION TODAY.

All Newspaper Men in Whatever Capacity Invited to Attend.

The news of Mr. Scott's death reached the Press club in the midst of a meeting. All business at once was abandoned and the club took a recess of an hour to secure a verification of the report. When it was ascertained that the rumor was true President Packard called the members together and made a formal announcement of the ex-President's death. On motion of Col. Louis H. Ayme the club resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and decided to meet at 12.30 o'clock today to take suitable action. The following were appointed an Executive committee to meet at the club-rooms at 11:30 o'clock and arrange on preliminaries to be presented to the Committee of the Whole an hour later:

President A. T. Packard, ex-Presidents W. K. Sullivan, J. B. Bradwell, J. R. Dunlop, W. A. Taylor, Stanley Waterloo, F. A. Vanderlip, and M. E. Stone; also William Penn Nixon, Joseph Medill, Victor F. Lawson, John R. Walsh, A. S. Leckie, H. H. Kohlsaat, George Schneider, Fred G. Rae, Slason Thompson, Washington Hesing, C. M. Pepper, C. McAuliff, John McGovern, John Ritchie, Henry M. Hunt.

The club meeting at 12:30 o'clock will be open to all newspaper men in any capacity.

"TIMES-HERALD" EDITORIAL TODAY.

Words of Sad Eulogy for the Publisher and Proprietor.

The following editorial on the death of James W. Scott appears this morning in the Times-Herald, of which he was publisher and proprietor.

The public that reads a newspaper can scarcely comprehend the difficulty with which those associated with its head must undertake the task of making the announcement of the death of their chief. To the public the editor-in-chief of a journal is the embodiment of its policy, its aims, its characteristics. To those associated with him he is a man, possessing the traits that distinguish one man from another; a man who inspires arduous and loyal effort; a man who, by his own energy, infuses energy into all departments of his journal; a man who, by lack of personal consideration, fails to win personal esteem, or who, by the habitual evidence of a gentle and courteous spirit, secures to himself the attachment of his colleagues and subordinates. To depict the conductor of The Times-Herald and The Evening Post to the community in which he was so widely known is almost a work of supererogation. Easy it is in comparison with that other and more personal duty which remains to be done.

No man of his time more perfectly answered to the word "typical American" than James W. Scott. Born in the West, the West was in his veins. His mental activity was measureless. He was a hive of ideas, aimed in many directions; their force and potency concentrated in journalism. As a journalist he had long been prominent in the vision of the country. When Mr. Scott assumed responsibility for The Herald, conservative prediction gave it but a few years to struggle through hardship to an early end. Sagaciously seeking the coöperation of Mr. John R. Walsh, with the substantial assistance lavishly afforded by that gentleman, Mr. Scott raised The Herald in a dozen years to a foremost place among the newspapers of the world. He was the founder and to his death continued to be the director of The Evening Post, which, despite unexpected intervention of widespread fiscal depression has made its way to prosperity and honor.

As citizen of his country, as son of Chicago, James W. Scott was as notable among contemporaries as in the field of journalism. Hundreds of Americans will recall, as they lament his sudden taking off, the superb services he rendered in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. Ingenious in devising, alert in executing, he was also so tempered that no man could resist his amiable approach for coöperation in a fit cause. Where men more austere or less persistent failed in enlisting friendship for the colossal undertaking, Mr. Scott had only to try. Although always carrying upon his shoulders heavy cares, his manner, while not lacking dignity, abounded in winning grace. He had the rare faculty of making other men forget burdens and of transferring their thoughts into fields of encouragement and hope.

The hardest work that preceded organization of the Exposition was the conversion of a majority of Congress to Chicago as its site and the silencing of the more formidable rivals whose claims could not have been satisfied without sacrifice to some measure, at least, of the undertaking. Mr. Scott was first among the large number of able and zealous Chicagoans who gave their time, their entire attention, and their unfaltering faith to the battle for Chicago, and the result, as history attests, was a triumph not for Chicago, but for the United States and the world.

In the early period of the organization of the Columbian Exposition Mr. Scott paid little heed to anything but its plans, a large portion of which were conceived in his fertile brain. He was so free from vanity that any other man, any number of men, might, consciously or unconsciously, appropriate as their own his suggestions, and so long as they were carried out he was content. He remained on the directory of the Exposition company until all the main lines of its work were stably laid. Then he returned to the Herald, whose record in connection with the Exposition is unmatched in journalism for intelligence, foresight, and taste.

Mr. Scott participated freely in the affairs of the city which it was his highest pride to call his home. He had little political partisanship. His nature was singularly free from dogmatism. He was not arbitrary in either argument or decision. He always realized that the last word on a subject perhaps had not been said. He knew that progress meant change and change implied that men's opinions must be revised by the course of events, truth always coming out more clearly in the broadening light of experience.

He was naturally a civil service reformer, because he was so free from party bigotry. He earnestly desired to see Chicago advance materially and ideally, purging itself of corruption, improving its school system, and making adequate provision for all its children. The waif was a subject of special concern to him. He promoted every project, no matter from what origin emanating, that was likely to make Chicago greater in the true sense, more beautiful, more virtuous, more conducive to public good and to private happiness.

To the wife, upon whom this shock comes with crushing weight, goes the heartfelt sympathy of all belonging to the staff of the Times-Herald. A home life beautiful in the devotion of one to the other is shattered by this calamity. The thousands who knew Mr. Scott so well, who at different times and places have had opportunity to note how the lovable side of his nature was ever foremost, will need no assurance that in his own home he was a tender and an ever thoughtful husband. The watchful care and unremitting attentions of the wife who now mourns his loss strengthened him ever for that constant activity in the world of affairs which was his most shining trait.

No journalist was ever more popular with his fellows. Those who were, until yesterday, associated with him in the paper he made will miss from his accustomed place the genial face, the bright welcome, the sound counselor, the disinterested friend. The entire community, which, young as he was, had fully learned to value the intellectual power and to prize the civic devotion of him whose death is a blow to Chicago as it is a disaster to American journalism, will mourn for him with those who had been his professional associates.

The world is the better for his having lived in it.

PORCH-CLIMBER MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

George Birmingham, Wounded, Makes His Escape from the County Hospital.

George Birmingham, one of the cleverest house breakers and porch climbers known to the Chicago police, escaped last night from Ward 20 in the Cook County Hospital, where officers from the Cottage Grove Avenue Station have watched his gradual recovery from a gunshot wound constantly for thirty-eight days and as many nights. Shortly after 7 o'clock last night one of the dynamos which furnish light to the ward in which Birmingham was kept under surveillance broke down and every electric light in the big ward went out. It was fully a half hour before the lights were turned on and Birmingham escaped under cover of the temporary darkness, while Policeman Tuxford sat at the other end of the room, never dreaming that his charge had given him the slip.

When the lights were turned on and Tuxford looked for his prisoner he could not see him anywhere. Anxiously he scanned all the faces of the inmates, but the burglar's was not among them. It then dawned on him that Birmingham made his escape while the lights had been extinguished.

Tuxford rushed to the lower floor and inquired of the watchmen if they had seen anything of his missing prisoner. None of the half a dozen watchmen who have charge of the corridors could give any information. How Birmingham could escape was to them as much a mystery as to the policeman. Soon every available man was at work searching every room and every nook and corner of the immense establishment, but no trace of Birmingham could be found. After Tuxford and his friends had overhauled everything from the roof to the basement they gave up the search and telephoned to the Maxwell Street Police Station to be on the lookout for the much wanted burglar. A detailed description was given, and messages were soon in the hands of the police in every station in Chicago. Up to an early hour this morning Birmingham had not been located.

The police were agitated over the escape of the burglar, as he was considered a clever crook, and, they say, enough evidence was in their hands to convict him and retire him to several years of private life behind the sheltering walls of Joliet.

The night of March 7 Birmingham broke in the house of Mrs. Gertz, No. 2641 Prairie avenue. He had gained entrance to the building by climbing the rear porch and was about to leave when Watchman Cornelius Gorman caught sight of him and fired a shot at him. The bullet entered the left lung and Birmingham was taken to the County Hospital in an unconscious condition. His life was despaired of for weeks, and not until five days ago was he able to leave his bed. While he was at the hospital Policemen Woolever, Franzen, and John Tuxford had charge of him, taking watches of eight hours each.

THE STEAMER CONTINENTAL ASHORE.

Strikes on Ward's Island at Midnight—Panic Among Passengers.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—The steamship Continental, belonging to the New Haven Steamship company, ran ashore on Nigger Point, the southeastern end of Ward's Island, at 11:52 p. m. last night, in a dense fog. It cut through the stone retaining wall, smashing part of it to bits, and stuck its nose twenty fee on land. It was not injured by the collision. It struck the bank with terrific force, but as its prow is almost as sharp as a knife it cut it with as much ease as a knife would go through cheese.

The shock of the impact caused a panic among the eighty passengers, fifteen of whom were women, and many of them rushed franticaly on deck, thinking their last moment had come. They found the crew rushing about, apparently in confusion. The Captain and pilot shouted their orders, while the sailors, cooks, and stewards, who had been roused from their sleep by the cry that the ship was sinking, were questioning each other in attitudes and absence of clothing that suggested living pictures.

It was found the big steamer was so firmly wedged on the ground that its engines could not budge it. Men were sent to Ward's Island and Hospital to telephone the facts to the company's wharf, Pier 25, and early this morning the Chapman Wrecking company sent derricks and tugs to get it off.

Some of the passengers in the after part of the vessel did not know an accident had happened until they got up this morning. But those who had been aroused by the jar spent a sleepless night. The fog staid thick, adding to the uncertainty, and not being versed in the sailor's art they did not know whether the ship was going to slide off and sink or stay where it was.

SAYS J. WILKES BOOTH IS STILL ALIVE.

Christopher Critter Tells a Wild, Weird Tale About Lincoln's Assassin.

Newark, O., April 14.—[Special.]—Christopher Critter, an intelligent German-American citizen, who arrived in Newark nine months ago and has since been doing landscape gardening here, tells this story concerning President Lincoln's assassination:

"Today I am at liberty to disclose facts hitherto hinted at by newspapers but denied by historians. History says Boston Corbett shot J. Wilkes Booth. I say Booth is alive today in Brazil. Edward Fuchs was shot by Corbett. Fuchs was an actor who bore a striking resemblance to Booth. I reached Washington in March, 1865, and became an attache of Ford's Theater. My acquaintance with Booth began prior to my arrival in America. On the night of the tragedy I went to a room in the Pennsylvania Hotel and soon after Booth rushed in, exclaiming: 'By G—d, I broke my leg; but God and my South are avenged.'

"Booth said he had killed the President, and ordered me to get horses. I hired two horses. We mounted and rode to Tom Jones', six miles away. There we remained until the 22d of April. Allan Pinkerton visited the place and made me believe I was equally guilty with Booth for having aided his escape. He made me take an oath I would not breathe a word of Booth's escape for thirty years, and I am a man of my word and have not told of Booth's escape until today.

"On May 6 we both sailed for Brazil on a private schooner and arrived in Para on May 22. I soon returned to Germany. Letters were exchanged by us. In 1884 Booth and I met at Hamburg for the first time since 1865. The last time I heard from Booth was in December, but I am confident he is yet alive."

Schofield to Attend the Drill.

Memphis, Tenn., April 14.—A private telegram announces the acceptance by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., of the invitation to attend the inter-State drill and encampment to be held here in May. The Secretary of War has agreed to furnish one company from each corps of the service and a band, provided transportation is arranged. Montgomery Park will be given to the management April 28, the day following the close of the spring race meeting. Contracts have been closed for upward of 700 tents.

Body of M. T. Horan Is Recovered.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 14.—The body of M. T. Horan, the last of the six persons killed by the collapse of the Main street buildings Tuesday, was recovered today. It was horribly burned. The funeral of Robert Wincher was held today.

PROF. J. D. DANA DIES.

YALE'S GREAT SCIENTIST PASSES AWAY IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.

In His Usual Good Health Until Stricken Suddenly by Heart Failure at 10 O'Clock at Night—Sketch of His Career—Mrs. S. V. Cruger Said to Be the Successor to Mrs. Paran Stevens—Changes at the Theaters—General News from the Eastern Metropolis.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—At 10:15 o'clock tonight Prof. James D. Dana of Yale University, probably the greatest scientist in America, died at his home on Hillhouse avenue in New Haven, Conn. Prof. Dana's fatal illness was of literally momentary duration. He had been during the day in his usual health and had been about the house as usual. Yesterday he was seen about the city doing errands and carrying his usual budget of mail from the postoffice, but this afternoon members of his family remarked an unusual pallor about his countenance. Nothing was thought of it, however, till tonight about 10 o'clock, when he was suddenly stricken with a fainting fit, and Dr. J. P. C. Foster was summoned. Dr. Foster rushed for the rest of the family, but before his return Prof. Dana was dead. Dr. Foster pronounced the cause of his death to be heart disease. It was literally due to the breaking down of his system.

Prof. Dana had maintained his intellectual vigor to the last, although over 82 years of age. Death came upon him with a shock which found nothing to resist it. Prof. Dana retired from active work at Yale two years ago, but had given private lectures and instruction at his residence since then and had given invaluable advice on the subject of geological and zoölogical matters in the Peabody Museum. While strength remained he was unable to resist the temptation to perform accustomed duties.

Prof. Dana leaves a wife and four children, Prof. Edward Dana of Yale, Mrs. Coit of Norwich, Miss Dana, who lives at home, and Arnold Dana, who is connected with a New York publishing house.

[Prof. James Dwight Dana was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1813. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, and was appointed Instructor of Mathematics in the United States navy, in which capacity he visited many remote parts of the world. In 1836 he returned to Yale as assistant in chemistry to Prof. Benjamin Silliman. In 1838 he went with the United States exploring expedition to the Pacific under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes. His works on the geology of the Pacific are the standard authority on this subject throughout the world. For thirteen years he was occupied in studying the material he had collected during the trip. In 1844 he returned from Washington, where he had been living, to New Haven. He married a daughter of Prof. Silliman, and was in 1850 appointed Silliman professor of natural history. The title of the chair was afterward changed to geology and mineralogy. In 1850 he became associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Arts, founded by Prof. Silliman. The Geological Society of London conferred upon him the Wollaston medal, a great honor, in 1872. He is a member of the Royal Society of London and of the Institute of France. In 1856 Harvard conferred the degree of LL. D. on him. He has received academic honors from all countries.

His works in book form include "System of Mineralogy," 1837; "Manual of Mineralogy," 1848; "Coral Reefs and Islands," 1853; "Manual of Geology," 1863; "Text Book of Geology," 1864; "Corals and Coral Islands," 1853; and "The Geological Story, Briefly Told," 1875. Prof. Dana combines science and fervent piety. A review was published in 1856, in which he explained clearly and simply his theory of the creation. He holds that geology bears witness to the inspired character of Genesis, if it be admitted that "days" may mean periods of indefinite length.

Prof. Dana had a lofty, airy, spacious room on the ground floor of Peabody Museum for his recitation room fitted with very plain settees. Behind his flat-topped desk he sat, his small, slight figure forgotten as you looked at his fine head. Alertness and eagerness were the first characteristics you noticed. His face was lean, seamed, and bronzed, clean-shaved, with a Roman nose and firm chin, accentuating his clear-cut profile and the tremulous eagerness about his lips. His hair, gray, long, and curling, crowned him like a huge Tam-o'-Shanter cap. Under his brows were eyes that belied his years. Levity was rare in his room. Not that he frowned on it when boyish spirits broke out, but the lesson of the day was a part of his serious work in life. This small, wiry, young old man had a presence that dominated the young men beginning to realize that life was not to be a pleasing sequence of Yale's delightful years.

Every Saturday for a term he would lead a party of the class for a ramble in the suburbs of New Haven, where the outcroppings were geologically interesting. The trip was optional and brought out only the interested men, but fully half the class regularly accompanied him. For some time his name has been first on the faculty list after the new President's. With Prof. William D. Whitney he formed the last of the 'Old Guard,' whose zeal, tireless energy, and learning brought so much scholastic fame to old Yale when plain living and high thinking were suited to the old brick row and the fence, whose memory the "Sons of St. Elihu" will ever hold dear, for there were "giants in those days."]

SUCCESSOR TO MRS. PARAN STEVENS.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger to Be the New Censor.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—The question as to who will be Mrs. Paran Stevens' successor has been heard frequently during the last week, and replies to it have practically run through the whole social list. If, however, the mantle is to be awarded to the woman whose name has been most frequently mentioned in connection with the vacant post of tacit leadership and authoritative censorship, it is practically settled that it will be Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

To take and hold this post requires personal magnetism, shrewdness, intelligence, tact, and popularity. It is necessary to belong to the McAllister peerage, and to have a general acquaintance as well. It is conceded that Mrs. Paran Stevens had the only salon in town. Her residence was the rendezvous of the smart set and of all the foreigners that could possibly be lionized. Mrs. Cruger has had aspirations for a salon for years, but her town residence has scarcely been in accordance with such views, being limited as to space.

Mrs. Cruger was an intimate friend of Mrs. Stevens for years, and between them many little social plots were successfully executed. Consequently she is well posted as to Mrs. Stevens' ideas and methods. She is, of course, ever so many years younger that her friend. This, in a measure, is against her with the Cruger set of men, as it brings her own personality uppermost. Some absurd pieces have been published to the effect that there would be no leaders, now that the old ones have passed away. This is absolutely incorrect. Ward McAllister's successor is sure to come to the front next winter, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger will easily come to the front as the sucessor of Mrs. Paran Stevens.

CHANGES AT NEW YORK THEATERS

"Trilby" and "Puddin'-Head Wilson" to Be the Chief Attractions.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—Paul M. Potter's dramatizations of "Trilby," and Frank Mayo in Mark Twain's "Puddin'-Head Wilson," will be produced here tomorrow night. "Trilby" comes to the Garden Theater after having entertained and delighted a long succession of Boston audiences. Alterations have lately been made in the last act with a view to increasing the heart interest.

It was Mark Twain's somewhat fanciful and whimsical story of "Puddin'-Head Wilson" in which Mr. Mayo thought he saw material for a good serious play. The piece will be performed at the Herald Square Theater.

The Lyceum will bring out a new play, or a fresh English version of an old French piece, Tuesday night. It is called "Fortune," and Adolph Belot is the author. It is about thirty-five years old in its original form, but Frederick Horner, a London playwright, has translated, reconstructed, and modernized it.

"An Ideal Husband" will have a final performance tomorrow night, but "The Case of Rebellious Susan" will be continued at the Thursday matinees. The Columbus offers a new Irish piece, "The Vale of Avoca," written by Clay M. Greene and Leonard Grover, to suit the ability and ambition of Charles H. Hopper. The People's has "The Police Inspector," which is Will R. Wilson's dramatization of police life in New York. Inspector Byrnes figures conspicuously in it as he has in earlier plays of the same sort.

One week hence "The Importance of Being Earnest" will be produced at the Empire. This is a farce that has been a London success, and so is no doubtful experiment here. It is trivial wholly, even its title carrying a joke, as the earnest of importance is one of the characters. Rehearsals were begun several weeks ago. Besides Mr. Miller, Miss Allen, Mr. Faversham, and other members of the Empire company now active on that stage, Agnes Miller and May Robson have roles.

A revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" occupies the last week of the season at Daly's. The fine representation retains all its former beauties of mounting and costuming, and all the interpolations of music, dance and pageant which Mr. Daly is accustomed to make in Shakspearean comedies.

The other extravaganza, "Aladdin Jr.," has a good week's start at the Broadway. The breeziness of its fun sometimes rises to a high wind, its ballets are excellent, and as a spectacular show it is a most gorgeous exhibition. It was definitely announced tonight by David Henderson that the American Extravaganza company will open its ninth annual summer season at the Chicago Opera-House the week commencing May 20. The pronounced state of "Aladdin Jr." in its first week at the Broadway Theater has stirred up the New York managers to the point of making some liberal offers for the production of the extravaganza for an indefinite term, one proposal from Manager Gilmore of the big Academy of Music being especially alluring, but Mr. Henderson prefers not to make a gap in his long record of summer seasons in his own theater, and will therefore go back to Chicago at the expiration of next week's engagement at the Broadway.

William H. Crane leads the comedians in this region again, after having shared the distinction for a week with Joseph Jefferson. "His Wife's Father" finished at the Fifth Avenue last night the seven weeks originally allotted to it, but without nearly exhausting the demand, and it will be continued through the month.

TRAINING NOTES FROM THE EAST.

Assignee Does the Fastest Work of the Day—Doings of Derby Horses.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—The Long Island tracks were in splendid condition today. At Sheepshead Bay Messrs. Keene's string did fine work, and several of the trials were kept back until the arrival of Messrs. Keene and Edmonson. In the first set Agitator, the Chicago Derby candidate, showed up well in his work, the son of Exile covering a mile in 1:57½. Roundelay and Emma C., formerly the Darebin—Queen filly, which the Keenes purchased for $15,000, had a rattling over a mile in 1:54¾. Assignee then was worked a mile in 1:53½, the best work of the day. The 2-year-olds came next and were cantered several times around the track. They were then worked in pairs and did well.

The imported chestnut colt by the derby winner, Ben d'Or, out of Princess Iskra, and the Tremont—Gypsy colt made a good trial over a half mile in 53½ seconds. Taral, riding the son of Tremont, had the best of the trial. The Salvator—Bessie June filly and the brother to Banquet and Tea Tray were sent the distance in about the same time. Domino had a gallop twice the circuit of the track, showing plenty of life and vigor, kicking and prancing, anxious for work. Hornpipe, the brother to Freeland, and Bowling Green were next warmed up half a mile in a minute, and were kept on the track waiting the arrival of Mr. Keene.

Hornpipe covered a mile in 1:54½. J. E. McDonald's Rubicon had a narrow escape as he was making his trial. A sheep from the inner field crossed the track in front of him and the horse knocked the sheep senseless. The boy acted well and kept the horse splendidly from falling.

TO WED MISS DOROTHY VAN SCHAICK.

Robert J. Kelly's Engagement Is Announced in New York.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—The engagement between Miss Dorothy Van Schaick, only daughter of Jenkins Van Schaick, and Robert J. Kelly, youngest son of Eugene Kelly, is announced and recalls the fact that the young man was practically disinherited by the will of his father. The engagement was first made public in September, 1893, and the marriage was fixed for the first week in the succeeding December, but before the wedding day arrived the young woman's parents broke off the match. The reasons which influenced them were supposed to be the sale that caused Mr. Kelly to have his son's name left out of his will. During the last year of the banker's life, however, young Kelly withdrew from the Racquet, Vaudeville, and other clubs to which he had belonged, and it was asserted that at the time of his father's death he was on the best terms with him. It was hinted that the young man's mother would provide for him liberally, and color was given to this by his own declaration: "I am perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. Father thought it for the best. Some day I will have more than any of my brothers."

EIGHT PROSTRATED BY COAL GAS.

Physician Starts to Treat Them for Lobster Poisoning by Mistake.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—John B. Lozier, the owner of the Oradell Stock Farm, New Jersey, his wife, and two little daughters, Mrs. Lozier's brother, Simon Rumsey of Woodbridge, N. J., the governess, cook, and Edward Sheppard, the chief horse trainer, narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation Saturday night. Coal gas escaped from the furnace and the house had just been painted.

All were found in an unconscious condition except Mr. Rumsey, the guest, who was awakened by the peculiar odor. Though almost stupefied, he managed to awaken a jockey in one of the barns, who quickly hitched up The Maid, a speedy roadster, and called Dr. Jones of Oradell. The doctor was told the family had lobster salad for dinner and probably it had made them all sick. Dr. Jones sent the jockey to Westwood, three miles away, for an antidote, and at once began to treat the patients for lobster poisoning.

The doctor was much surprised when his strength seemed to fail. He began to realize the air was permeated with a strong, nauseous odor and ordered that every window be opened. The gas had taken effect upon the doctor. He soon felt better and at once changed his treatment of the patients, whom he had great difficulty in bringing out of their stupor. Mrs. Lozier's condition is still critical, but the physicians think she will recover. The escape of the gas from the furnace was caused by a defective flue.

EXPECT ANOTHER RISE IN BEEF.

Retail Butchers in New York Organizing for Retaliation.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—Another rise in the price of beef is looked for tomorrow. Retailers had their stock exhausted by the demand of yesterday. The wholesalers hinted that another rise might be looked for, and, taking advantage of the usual Monday demand, those who are manipulating the market are expected to add one or two cents to the rates under the plea that the supply is inadequate. Last week about 1,500 live cattle were exported from New York and about 9,000 quarters of dressed beef. The retail butchers are organizing against the beef trust and will receive a [illegible] committee tomorrow [illegible] whose business [illegible] tions of the [illegible] farmers of the Eastern States [illegible] are a constant [illegible] out such as [illegible] to the small [illegible] around New York [illegible] the effect of [illegible] the market [illegible] ers of the restaurants and boarding houses generally say they cannot stand the advance in the [illegible] their prices for meals and for board in proportion.

The Key

To health is purified, enriched and vitalized blood. If you are weak and tired, sleepless and nervous, and unable to eat with any relish, it is because the blood is depleted and needs to be purified and vitalized by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. You will be surprised at yourself when you have taken it, and you will agree with hundreds of others, that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes you feel better.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It feeds the nerves, tissues and organs on pure blood, and thus cures.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

TOO COLD FOR PARADE

CROWDS GO TO THE PARKS, BUT RETIRE WITH BLUE NOSES.

Venturesome Ones, Lured by the Sunny Appearance of Things, Leave Wraps at Home and Then Regret It—Bicyclists, However, Throng Every Thoroughfare That Is Smooth—Opening Day at Lincoln Park Marked by the Annual Launching of Newly Painted Boats.

Lured by the bright sunshine and the blue sky thousands of women and men and children, after their Easter devotional exercises, made their way to the parks, the boulevards, and the Lake-Front, firmly convinced that balmy spring had at last arrived. After long months of frost and snow, and heavy wraps outdoors and a gathering around stoves and steampipes indoors, it was a grateful change to leave the stuffy rooms and throw off the wraps.

No doubt the new Easter bonnet had something to do with the unusually large proportion of feminine humanity that was to be seen in the places where they could best be seen.

However, when the first enthusiasm wore off people began to realize that there was a mistake somewhere. Overhead the sky was clear and the sun shone warmly upon the earth, yet there was an insidious, penetrating chill in the air which did not at all harmonize with the bright and cheery appearance of things. The young woman out in her tailor-made suit and Dutch bonnet, her young man in his new spring suit, and overcoat at home, chatted and smiled and tried to keep up the game, while their lips turned blue and their noses red and their hearts grew cold. Finally, forced to admit that the weather was not what it ought to be, they gladly sought the warm seclusion which the front parlor grants.

Cold, Raw Wind Blowing.

There were good and sufficient reasons why things were not as they seemed. All day long the wind blew at the rate of ten to seventeen miles an hour from the north and northeast, and the thermometer never climbed above 40 degrees. It was 40 at 9 o'clock in the morning, which was the warmest hour of the day. From that time the mercury slowly gathered itself into the bulb until at 4 in the afternoon it registered 34 degrees—2 degrees above the freezing point. Small wonder that Easter-clad people felt chilly.

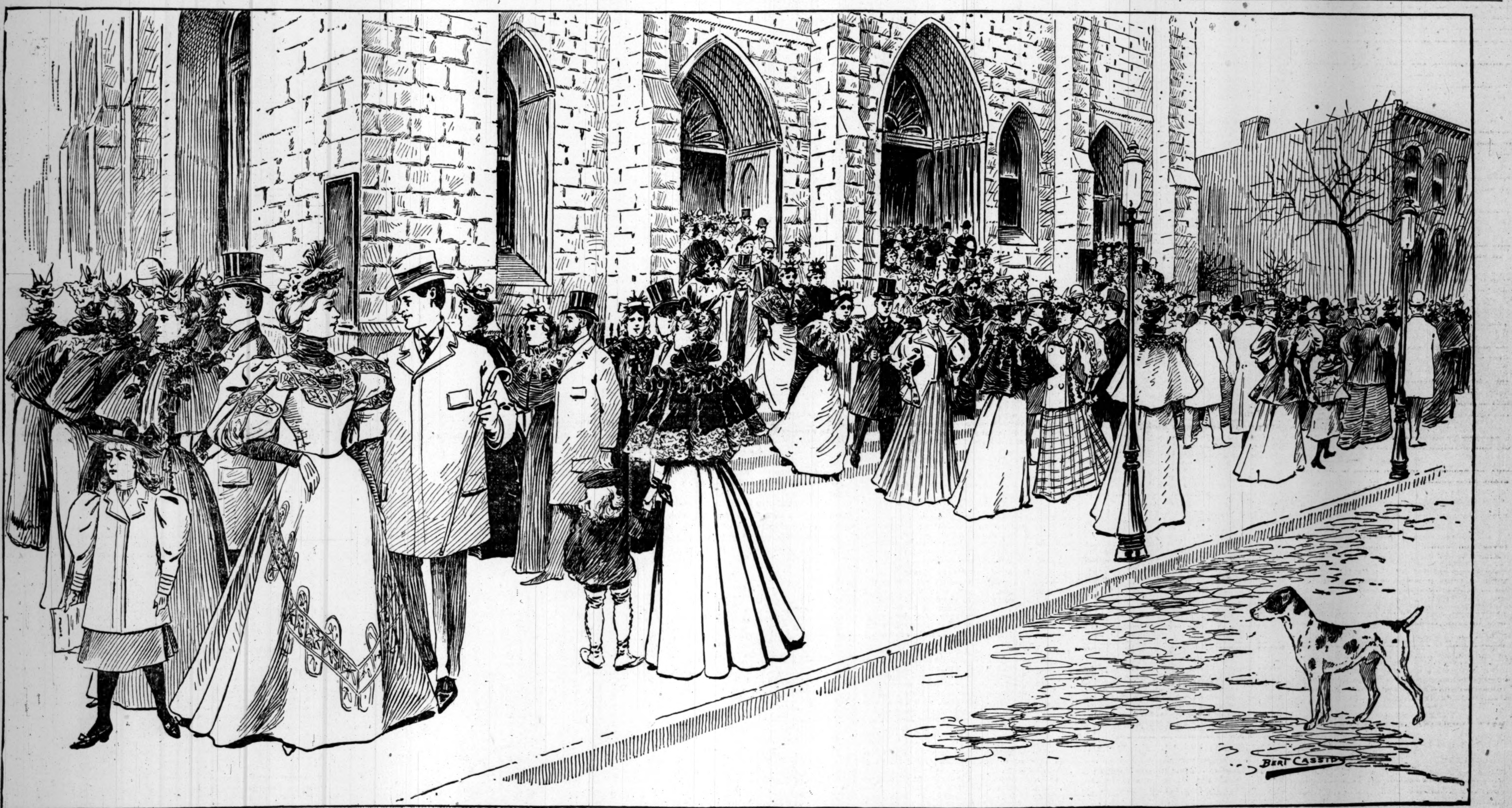
There was one class of pleasure-seekers, however, for which the day was an ideal one. That class was the cyclers. Thousands upon thousands of wheels went spinning over the roads and through the parks. Early in the afternoon Washington Park was fairly alive with cyclers, carriages, and pedestrians. But the cyclers predominated, and a gay show they made, especially 150 young women who were out for the first time this season in their knickerbocker uniforms. Wherever there was a good road the cyclers were there also, and they at least found no fault with the east wind.

Yesterday was opening day at Lincoln Park. That is, the boats were launched on the pond. A new landing has been placed in the front of the boat-house and the boats have been treated to a fresh coat of white paint and adorned with blue rims. But the cold wind which swept from over the lake chilled the enthusiasm of all except the small boys.

Seek Secluded Nooks.

Those along the shore contented themselves with huddling into sunny nooks sheltered from the wind. Crowds of people visited the Zoo, and the baby lions with their mother came in for a large share of attention. The new Academy of Sciences formed a shelter and an interesting study at the same time for a goodly number.

The popcorn man with his big basket of pink and white balls evidently did not have the rush which he intended, as he went home with his basket only half empty. And the balloon man, with his collection of red and green rubber bubbles, looked disgusted. The lagoon along the lake-front was glistening but deserted. The electric launches which plied up and down its length last summer will not be seen there during the coming season.



SCENE IN FRONT OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH AFTER EASTER MORNING SERVICES.

NOT A BRIGHT EASTER IN THE SLUMS.

Poor and Homeless Find Little Cheer in the Sunday Holiday.

Not every one wore fine clothes yesterday. Not every one welcomed Easter as a day of light and good cheer. Poverty and rags, hunger and misery, were the lot of many whose horizon of the future is bounded by a meal and brightened by a bed. Easter in the slums is not the dawn of a brighter or a better day for the dwellers there. It is but one more day when the struggle for food is a little harder and the possibilities of work further removed.

Sunday is never a cheerful day in the slums, anyhow. It is the day of reckoning for the mirthless, wretched revelry of Saturday night. There is not even the semblance of work which makes the week day tolerable. There is nothing but the mission and the street. Out from the doorways the slum dwellers can see the crowds with their Easter clothes and the sunshine of pleasure on their faces, but it only makes them shrink back the more from the crowded streets and cling the closer to their own kind.

There wasn't much show of Easter along lower Clark street; less on the adjacent avenues. Hull House, the one bright place of a murky district, had brightened its neighborhood with a little of the Easter light, but the rest was darker by contrast. Where the foreign poor cluster Easter got some notice, for the traditions of the old countries last, but the Clark street lodging-house district was bare.

All day long the little bell of St. Peter's Catholic Church at Polk and Clark streets called an invitation to the thousands who clustered around it, but only the Germans and the children went. A few of the homeless hung around the Pacific Garden Mission, and there were more at "The Open Door," another mission in Dearborn street, but they mostly spent their Easter on the sunny side of the street. There were enough who didn't.

Harrison Street Station had its usual quota of men and women arrested over night, with neither friends nor money to get them bail. The majority was what the police tersely described as "plain drunks" and had been there before. In the afternoon down came a little band of workers from the Baptist mission on Clark street. Two men carried a harmonium and another a music stool. They settled down in front of the cells and held a little service for the people who were imprisoned. There was no ranting, just a few hymns and some of the old familiar prayers in the reverent voice of a woman. One by one the cigarets behind the bars went out as the music reached where words could never touch. The quiet service in the dreary cell-house had done a part of its work.

"It may not do very much ultimate good" was the way one of the workers put it, "but it is something to have broken through the ice around those hearts. Some of them come to us when they get out and we help them, and even those who do not come are glad to see us. It is a dreary enough Easter for them down here, anyway, and we do what we can to brighten it."

The Salvation Army turned the stage of the Princess Rink into a pretty good imitation of an old-fashioned camp-meeting yesterday. On each side of the stage big, open-fronted tents were erected, with a little one in between. The natural deficiencies of the rink in the matter of grass were supplied by scattering a quantity of brilliantly dyed hay over the floor. Signs warning visitors to "keep off the grass" were everywhere interspersed with a more significant one: "Don't cut the ropes." Meetings were held at 3 o'clock and 8. Both were packed, the army occupying the tents and the audience filling the rest of the place. Special services were held in the morning to celebrate Easter and a street parade was held. The camp-meeting is being conducted by Staff Capt. Brown and will be continued during the week.

PLANS FOR MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

Conference at Neebe's Hall Largely Attended—New Members Received.

The May day conference under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party took place at Neebe's Hall, No. 48 West Randolph street, yesterday. The meeting was largely attended and seven new organizations joined the conference. The prospects of an imposing demonstration are thought to be flattering. Philip Rappopsort of Indianapolis, A. S. Cahan of New York, and M. Britzius of Chicago will be the speakers. A large chorus will participate in the proceedings Wednesday evening, May 1, at Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

Forty delegates, representing eight labor unions of the city, met yesterday morning at Zepf's Hall, No 120 Lake street. Peter Knickrehm of the Cigarmakers' Union presided. It was decided to hold an international parade the afternoon of May 1. This is to be followed by an entertainment and ball to be held in the evening at Aurora Turner Hall, in Milwaukee avenue. Addresses will be made by Thomas Morgan and Richard Barnunschwerg. At yesterday's meeting the following unions were represented: The Cigarmakers' Union, Bohemian Central Labor Union, German Musical Union, Bohemian Woodworkers' Machine Union No. 4, Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, German Central Labor Union, International Carpenters' Union, and Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. Five delegates from the People's party were also present. Arrangements for the celebration will be completed next Sunday at a meeting to be held at No. 120 Lake street.

To Collect Greenland Fauna.

Lawrence, Kas., April 14.—[Special.]—Prof. L. L. Dyche, the naturalist of the coast arctic expedition, which ended disastrously last summer, will sail for Greenland May 15 in the schooner Golden Hope, Capt. Harvey Gaduor, to make a collection of fauna. He will be picked up about Oct. 11 by the same vessel.

Chicago's First Market House.

The first and about the only market house worthy of notice in Chicago stood in the center of State street, between South Water street and Lake street.

GLORY IN EASTER DAY

CHICAGO FANES HOLD SPECIAL SERVICES AMID FRAGRANT FLOWERS.

Dr. Locke Writes His Farewell and Appears for the Last Time at Grace Episcopal Church as Its Rector—Elaborate Music Programs Are Rendered—Large Audiences at St. James'—St. Peters' Dedication Held with Bishop McLaren Present.

The feature of the Easter service at Grace parish rector, but being unable to talk appearance of the Rev. Clinton Locke as rector of the parish, but being unable talk the only part he took in the service was the participation as an assistant in the celebration of the holy communion. It was expected that during the services a farewell address would be read from him, but instead his last words to the parish were published in the Easter number of the Grace Church Visitor and distributed among yesterday's communicants. In this statement he said among other things:

> As I look back over a rectorship which has been unusually long, I take a justifiable pride in the review. No doubt a more gifted man could have done much more with the material at hand, but I feel that I have given all I had to give, all my mind, all my heart, and all my strength, and have never ceased to ask God for his grace and help. My conscience does not reproach me with any great neglect, and it would be untrue in me not to say that the building up of the hospital and of Grace Church makes a life record in which any man might take comfort. I do take great comfort in the conviction that my life has not been a useless one, and I pray God that my remaining years may also bring forth much that may advance the cause of my Lord and Master. I am to be succeeded by one whom you all know, and who as my assistant has tried faithfully to carry out my wishes. I hope and trust that his work may be blessed among you and that my beloved parish may take on new strength and grow and prosper as never before. Bear me in your thoughts, remember me in your prayers. We shall, I hope, often see each other, and it may please God at some future time to permit me to speak to you again. I will hope for that, while I submit myself fully to the ordering of his will.

The Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Dr. Locke's young successor, officiated at yesterday's services, assisted by the Rev. N. Bayard Clinch. After the sermon Mr. Stires spoke warmly of Dr. Locke and the expiration of his rectorship. He said he knew all members of the parish loved the rector with all their hearts, and that they would all unite in making Dr. Locke's coming years one happy Easter-tide. Musical programs arranged for the day by Henry B. Roney, choirmaster and organist, were rendered by the large choir. The solo parts were taken by N. L. Pierce, tenor; Master James Crippan, soprano; C. S. Hatch, baritone. The attendance was large and the floral embellishments elaborate.

At St. James' Church.

St. James' Episcopal Church was crowded by a large audience in the morning. The Rev. James S. Stone, D. D., preached. The music was especially pleasing. The floral decorations were elaborate. The predominating flowers were thousands of growing marguerites. The first service of the day was held at 6 o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Stone celebrated holy communion. Over 200 communicants received the blessed sacrament at this service. Before the service the church bells chimed. At 7:30 came a second celebration, at which the assistant clergy officiated and 250 communicants were present. The great service of the day began at 10:45. The choir was fully represented. The evening service was largely attended.

Dedication of St. Peter's.

St. Peter's Church in Lake View was dedicated yesterday morning with a special Easter service. At 10 a. m. the church was packed to the door and later each of the three aisles was filled with chairs in an effort to acommodate the throng. The service, which was followed by communion, was an unusually long one, lasting until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, founder and rector, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, A. M., LL.D. At the close of the dedication sermon the Rt.-Rev. William E. McLaren, D.D., Bishop of the diocese, addressed the congregation and gave it his fatherly benediction. The altar and chancel rails were beautifully decorated with Easter lilies, potted plants, and fragrant flowers. An Easter song service, arranged by Kilner F. Thomas, organist and choirmaster, was rendered by the large surpliced choir. The dedication sermon of the rector was a retrospective resume of the growth and achievements of the church. Money was raised yesterday to meet part of the floating debt.

Church of the Ascension.

The Church of the Ascension, La Salle avenue and Elm street, was crowded to the doors at all of the day's services, and admission to the 11 o'clock services was by ticket only. The floral decorations on the altar were profuse and elaborate. The feature of the day was the music. The solo parts taken by Master Frederick Walter Pedgrift, soprano, and Charles P. Barnes, tenor, were particularly fine. The services of the day were under the direction of the Rev. Edward A. Larrabee, rector, assisted by the Rev. S. J. French and Edward Sergent, subdeacon. The choir was under the direction of Henry T. Hart, with Elias A. Bredin as organist.

Church of the Epiphany.

The Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Ashland boulevard and Adams street, was filled to overflowing at the 10:30 o'clock service, and much of the wealth and fashion of the West Side was represented in the assemblage. The decorations were profuse, consisting of palms and Easter lilies, all within the chancel rail. The musical program was one of the best rendered in the city. The Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, rector of the church, officiated throughout the service and delivered the sermon.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.

St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church was tastefully decorated. In the chancel Easter lilies were grouped with other flowers in profusion. Above the chancel a snow-white dove was poised amid variegated floral adornments. A large congregation filled the church morning and evening. In addition to the usual musical features were the accompaniment upon the harp by Mrs. J. M. Ball and upon the violin by S. B. Friend. Thomas Wilson presided at the organ. Bishop Fallows preached. The Holy Communion was administered both morning and evening. At the close of the evening service eighteen persons were admitted into the church by confirmation and letter.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

At Bishop McLaren's church, the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Washington boulevard and Peoria streets, the services of the day were largely attended, and the decorations were unusually attractive. An excellent musical program was given under the direction of F. A. Dunster, choirmaster and organist, the solos being given by Mrs. Marie Louise Perrine, George Hamlin, and Charles Hamlin. The Rev. George D. Wright, priest in charge, preached the sermon in the morning and officiated at the services, Bishop McLaren attending the dedication of St. Peter's Church.

IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall Preaches in the Fourth Church—Easter Doings.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush and Superior streets, was filled to overflowing. A carefully prepared program of music was rendered and the decorations were fine. The Rev. Thomas C. Hall preached an Easter sermon in which he said: "All life is from God. Life exhibits itself in varied activities, and you can know life in its varied activity as it manifests itself to us. The source of all activities springs in the last analysis from the All-Father, the divine God. This verse is chosen for our meditation this morning and may have special meaning to us: 'God hath raised us up together and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus.' How has God raised us up? Sin has already destroyed life. Much that we in mocking call life is death.

"How utterly unendurable would be the life of a great city if each individual were attended by some physical manifestation of the fate that awaited him, and yet a more real death than the physical is stamping every day its marks upon the life that we see about us. Greed, covetousness, deceit, lust, intemperance, vanity, idleness, and uncleanness of every sort manifest themselves in the debauchery and moral darkness of the great pulsing life about us. It is from this darkness God hath raised us up when he has given us in Jesus Christ visions of a righteousness excluding these things and warns us from the death that most surely awaits our surrender to these paths, and today the resurrection of Christ is for us the joyful assurance of the resurrection of this righteousness. What are some of the signs? The renewed sense of brotherhood—men not content to go on as we have been going on, using our fellow-men as slaves and the instruments of our will—the new sense of civic righteousness when horror gets hold of men at the conditions we have tolerated all too long, the signs in the church that men are awakening to new convictions concerning sin, and that the only remedy is the conception and application of the righteousness of Jesus Christ revealed by a real and living faith."

Sixth Presbyterian.

At the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Vincennes avenue and Thirty-sixth street, the morning service was especially for the children of the Sunday-school. There was special music and decorations and an address by the Rev. W. P. Merrill on the theme "Christ Is Risen." In the evening he preached on "The Eternal Life."

Forty-first Street Presbyterian.

A large audience was assembled at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand boulevard. The quartet choir was reinforced by a harp. The pastor, Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, preached on the "Resurrection Body."

Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian.

The Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church was tastefully decorated. The music was rendered by F. W. Carberry, tenor, and Miss M. A. Henry, organist, assisted by Miss Crysdale, harpist, and Mr. Reinbold, violinist. Dr. Rusk gave the sermon. The

[Continued on fourth page.]

POMP IN THE FANES.

ROMAN CATHOLICS HOLD IMPOSING SERVICES FOR EASTER.

Pontifical Mass Celebrated by Archbishop Feehan at the Cathedral of the Holy Name—Sermon Preached by the Rev. P. J. Mulconry, S. J.—Part of the Thomas Orchestra Assists in the Music Program—Beautiful Illumination in the Church of the Holy Family.

One of the most largely attended services of Easter in the Roman Catholic churches was that at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, State and Superior streets, in the morning, when an elaborate musical program was rendered and the pontifical high mass was celebrated with the usual grandeur. Archbishop Feehan was the celebrant, and the assistants in the sanctuary were as follows: M. J. Fitzsimmons, Archdeacon; J. S. Finn, subdeacon; J. M. Scanlan and F. J. Barry, deacons of honor; and P. J. Muldoon, master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. J. Mulconry, S. J., professor of philosophy at St. Ignatius. He took for his subject "God's Immensity." The choir was composed of eighty voices, assisted by twenty-four pieces of the Thomas orchestra. The soloists were Mrs. Finck, soprano; Miss Katherine Coffee, contralto; Adolph Enst, tenor; F. A. Langlois, basso. Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Moyer sang the solo parts of the offertorium, "Regina Coeli," by Gounod. Mr. Middleschulte presided at the organ, and the music was conducted by Hans Von Schiller. At solemn vespers in the evening the church was beautifully illuminated. The great edifice was crowded to the doors. The Rev. Father Fitzsimmons was the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Mooney and Finn. Mr. Middleschulte conducted the music. The floral decorations on the altar at this church were particularly attractive and profuse.

St. James' Catholic Church.

It is said that the floral decorations at St. James' Church, the fashionable parish of the South Side, Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, were the most beautiful in the city for the reason that so much color had to be used, the altar being of white marble. Never before in its history has it seen such a crowd as that which attended the solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and that crowd brought out much of the fashion and wealth of that side of the city. The music for the morning service was under the direction of Frederick Archer. The Rev. Father Marsile of St. Viateur's College, Kankakee, celebrated the mass, and the assistants were the Rev. Fathers Van Pelt, deacon; Gilder, subdeacon. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Blackmore, S. J., professor of philosophy at St. Ignatius' College. His subject was "The Victory."

Church of the Holy Family.

Easter day services at the Jesuit Church of the Holy Family, May and Twelfth strets, was celebrated with the full church ritual, beginning with the early morning masses, which lasted half hourly from 5 until 9 o'clock. For celebrants at the early services the full retinue of the assistant priests officiated, and upwards of 2,000 communicants participated in the ceremonies. At 10:30 o'clock followed the celebration of solemn high mass with Rev. J. F. X. Hoeffer as celebrant; the Rev. M. P. Downing, deacon; the Rev. W. Hauton, sub-deacon; and the Rev. T. Shea, master of ceremonies. During the last communion service the church was crowded to the doors, and with the seating capacity of 2,500, there were nearly 3,000 people present. The large altar in the dormer chancel was made brilliant with nearly 500 candlelights, a part of which, high above the altar proper, described the name of the Holy Family. The chancel rail was hidden behind banks of palms and ferns, with which the choir stalls were decorated. The feature of the service was the rendition of Hummel's Mass in E flat by the choir composed of 100 male voices in charge of Leo Mutter, organist. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J., son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman. Solemn vespers were sung at 5 o'clock by the full choir, with organ and orchestral accompaniment.

St. Malachy's Church.

At St. Malachy's Church, North Western avenue and Walnut street, the services commenced with from 1,500 to 1,600 persons inside the building, and to accommodate this crowd all the aisles had to be filled with chairs. In addition every inch of standing room was crowded. The musical program was rendered by a trained choir of fifty voices. In addition to this an orchestra of forty-seven pieces, brass and string, was in the organ loft under the direction of Prof. G. Katzenberger. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. Code, assisted by the Revs. S. Woulfe and D. Luttrell. The latter also preached the sermon. The floral decorations were elaborate.

Notre Dame French Church.

At the Notre Dame French Catholic Church solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Boudeau of Winnipeg, Manitoba, assisted by the Rev. Father Bergeron as Deacon and the Rev. T. Pelletier of St. Viateur College, Kankakee, Subdeacon. The last celebration of holy communion was noticeable for the excellent musical program as rendered by a mixed choir in charge of M. A. Roy, organist. The most impressive part of the service was the music sung by the college choir of sixty voices, assisted by both organ and orchestral accompaniment. The latter was complete with thirty stringed instruments.

Church of Our Lady of Sorrows.

The blessing of the flowers at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, No. 1406 West Jackson street, which formerly took place Holy Saturday, was this year by permission of the General of the Servite Order transferred to Easter Sunday evening. At the solemn high mass yesterday the choir, with orchestra accompaniment, rendered Millard's Mass. They have also prepared an evening service. There were also a few words said in explanation of this beautiful service which is held in all the churches of the order.

EASTER AT THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Varied Musical Program Rendered and a Talk by Dr. Clarke.

The People's Institute was decorated for the season. In addition to a large orchestra that played several selections during the service, under the direction of Nicholas Anderson and the People's Institute Choral Union, numbering fifty voices, which sang two Easter anthems, the Sohmer Male Quartet, the Campbell Park Church Quartet, and Mrs. Cowan, contralto soloist, added appropriate selections to the musical service. The Rev. William G. Clarke selected as the theme for his prelude "Easter Eggs," which he followed with a short sermon on "The Problem of Immortality."

Latter Day Saints Celebrate.

The congregation of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints held special Easter services yesterday afternoon in Franklin Hall, No. 70 Adams street. Elder J. B. Roush preached the sermon, the subject of which was the resurrection of the body. The Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints is an offshoot of the Utah church, but has no connection with it. Joseph Smith, a son of the original Joseph Smith, is its President. He lives in Lemoni, Ia. The faith of the church is liberal, but does not include the doctrine of polygamy.

Dunkards Celebrate Easter.

In a small bare church at No. 188 Thirteenth place the Dunkards celebrated Easter last night. The services consisted of hymns, talks of the crucifixion and resurrection, and dialogues on the glory of Easter by the children from Miss Boone's Sunday-school, No. 180 Fourteenth street. The song services were conducted by two Dunkard missionaries, Miss Boone and Miss Howe.

La Salle Avenue Baptist Church.

The La Salle Avenue Baptist Church was decorated with lilies and other Easter flowers, and in the evening the pulpit was draped with the Stars and Stripes. Dr. J. Q. A. Henry's morning theme was "No Resurrection No Christianity."

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SHARP CUT IN RATES.

SERIOUS DEMORALIZATION IN EAST-BOUND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Railroad People Alarmed at the Falling Off on Several Lines—New System of Making Up Trains Introduced by the Pennsylvania—Proposal to Construct a Line from Quebec to James Bay in Canada—General News from the Railroad World.

Demoralization in east-bound passenger rates is growing more serious from day to day. Notice was given Saturday by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Chicago and Northwestern that they will run homeseekers' excursions to all points in the West at one fare for the round trip plus $2. The St. Louis and San Francisco goes still further and yesterday gave notice to Chairman Caldwell as follows:

> We are advised that the Burlington route authorize the sale of one way continuous passage tickets from Kansas City to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver for April 15 inst., at special rate of $10, and also for the same date round trip tickets from Kansas City to same points at special rate of $17, tickets to bear final limit fifteen days from date of sale and carrying continuous passage transit limits in each direction, ironclad signature tickets to be used. In order to protect our line as against the Kansas City gateway, we will be compelled to make use of same kind of tickets for same date as above, St. Louis to the points named, rate to be made by basing the local rate in effect St. Louis and Kansas City to the special rates west of Kansas City as above stated. This will make the one way limited rate $17.50, the round-trip $32. We will make use of continuous passage one way limited tickets, and for round trip ironclad signature contract continuous passage in each direction, final limit fifteen days from date of sale.

It is intimated that if the trouble west of the Missouri River is not speedily adjusted rates east of the Missouri River will also be reduced. Scalpers at Kansas City are said to be stocked with tickets over certain lines, which they sell at largely reduced rates to Chicago and points east. Some of the roads which are not in the good graces of the scalpers are seriously hurt by the scalpers' work, and they are getting ready to make an open reduction in order to get a fair share of the business.

More serious, however, is the defection in the ranks of the roads members of the immigrant clearing-house agreement. It was announced several days ago that the Union Pacific openly repudiates the agreement and takes all of Fugazzi's business without reporting it to the General Agent of the clearing-house. Yesterday the Canadian Pacific made application that Boston be exempt from the Western immigrant clearing-house agreement. It wants a better chance to meet the competition of the Grand Trunk at that point. The Canadian Pacific claims to be informed that the Grand Trunk has made arrangements to land a larger number of immigrants at Boston than were ever landed there before. The Grand Trunk, it claims, is paying $4 commission from Boston to Chicago, and thus makes it possible for second-class tickets from Boston to St. Paul via Chicago to be sold. It does not think the clearing-house can watch the Grand Trunk properly at Boston. For this reason it proposes to be free and untrammeled by any agreement, and thus be able to take care of the Grand Trunk competition. The Advisory committee will meet in this city this week and consider the matter. It is probable that the application of the Canadian Pacific will be granted, provided it will carry out the other provisions of the agreement and keeps the clearing-house posted as to what it is doing at Boston.

TRAINS MADE UP ON TONNAGE.

New System of Making Up Trains Introduced by the Pennsylvania.

The Pan-Handle road has reached such favorable results through the tonnage system of making up trains that the plan is to be introduced on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. An official of the Pan-Handle says the difference in the pulling power of the locomotive does not amount to much, and when an engine failed to take its train over the hill it was owing to the fact that the total tonnage in the train it was hauling was occasionally equivalent to thirty ordinary loads. It is an easy matter to perceive how, under such circumstances, one engine was sent out with from three to four cars less than its pulling capacity, while the engine of the following section might have, with the same number of cars as the first, a much heavier train to contend with, and consequently fail to get over a grade or lose time, causing delays and annoyances that could not be well obviated. In the future all the Pennsylvania company's class R engines will be loaded on a tonnage basis with 1,100 tons as the limit. The yardmasters and conductors have been instructed to get the light weight of each car, the weight of its load, and then add eight tons to each car as an allowance for resistance. In this simple, methodical manner they are enabled to tell how many cars are required to make up a train, and they keep on adding cars until they reach the limit of 1,100 tons. If cars are loaded with heavy material, such as coal, iron, stone, coke, or shelled corn, the number of cars in the train will be less, and when the material that constitutes the load in cars is bulky and light, a greater number of cars can be hauled in one train section.

BIG CANADIAN RAILROAD SCHEME.

Proposal to Construct a Line from Quebec to James Bay on Hudson Bay.

Quebec, April 14.—One of the biggest schemes proposed in Canada since that for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway has been proposed here by City Engineer Baillarge of Quebec, and will shortly be placed before the public and the government of the Dominion. It consists, in brief, of a proposal to construct a railway from Quebec to James Bay, the southern extension of Hudson Bay, and of the establishment at the latter place of a permanent colony of fishermen and fishing vessels.

At the present time the only communication with James Bay is by the long sea voyage around by Hudson Strait, and owing to the difficulty of navigating the strait and the few weeks in the year that it is open to navigation, it is now only possible for fishing vessels and whalers to make one trip every two years to the bay.

Now it is proposed to obviate this difficulty by having the fishing vessels permanently located in the bay, so that they may prosecute their industry throughout the entire season, having nothing to do with the transport of their catch, which will be by rail.

Some most remarkable statistics have been given to show that notwithstanding the enormous expenditures called for by the proposal it affords a margin for ample profit. The decrease in the value of whale oil has largely reduced the profits formerly made by American whalers in Hudson Bay, despite the difficulty under which they have labored of requiring to give up two years of time to obtain and bring to market every cargo of their produce. Many of them have in consequence gone out of the industry, and the new project is naturally expected to quite revolutionize it.

The American vessels that have hitherto engaged in it are whalers of some 300 tons each, hailing principally from New Bedford and New London, and carrying a crew of some thirty men each. The promoters of the present scheme propose to establish in Hudson or James Bay, once for all, a flotilla of say a hundred vessels of 300 to 350 tons each and equipping them with all necessary implements for the chase, including boats, upon both the most improved English and Norwegian plans, and guns for firing the bomb harpoons at the whales. Instead of these vessels having but one cargo every two years, as in the case of the American whalers, it is considered certain they will have at least two every year, for there are both spring and fall seasons in the whale fisheries.

Opinions differ here, however, as to whether the scheme can be made to pay. The construction of the railway and its equipment from Lake St. John to James Bay, 380 miles, is estimated to cost $5,000,000, and its annual cost, including interest, $440,000. The installation of the colony of 3,000 men and 100 fishing vessels, with buildings, etc., is put down at $3,500,000, and its annual cost at $1,000,000, inclusive of interest. The sanguine promoters of the scheme, however, figure out on paper a return of $2,500,000 or thereabouts from the investment.

DIVIDEND MAY BE AT REDUCED RATE.

Probable Action of the Baltimore and Ohio Directors.

Baltimore, Md., April 14.—[Special.]—In view of the meeting of the Finance committee of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company tomorrow to consider the matter of the semi-annual dividend on the common stock all sorts of rumors were afloat last week in railroad and financial circles. The stock sold off to 55 upon rumors that it was possible the dividend might be passed or reduced. Commenting on this Hambleton & Co., bankers and authorities here on railroad financial matters, say in their circular:

"This rumor was accompanied with the report of dissension in the Board of Directors and a contest regarding the passage or declaration of a dividend. A contention in the Baltimore and Ohio directory would certainly be an innovation. Generally speaking, the directors are altogether unanimous, their action being chiefly confirmatory of a prearranged program. It is said that the dividend has been earned, but there is a hesitancy to talk about it and not so confident a feeling that 2 per cent will be declared. From this it is inferred that the dividend may be at a reduced rate."

There is a division in the bondholders' reorganization committee of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad and both sides are appealing to the bondholders for proxies to sustain their views. A proposition has been made to the committee to purchase the Columbus Southern, a line of eighty-eight miles, reaching from Columbus to Albany, Ga., for $600,000 in cash. Among those opposed to the purchase of the Columbus Southern is T. Edward Hambleton, one of the receivers of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery. In anticipation of an early reorganization the bonds had been advancing from 47 until Thursday they sold up to 52½, but yesterday, without sales, they closed about one point lower.

The property has been announced to be sold under foreclosure May 17. Several plans have been discussed for future benefit of the road. One is to raise sufficient capital to build an extension of the road from Lyons into Savannah, a distance of about seventy-seven miles. More recently it has been suggested to purchase a part of the Savannah and Western over which an entrance can be obtained into Savannah. Those who oppose purchasing the Columbus Southern assert that it is not self-supporting.

Rates on Whisky Via Chicago.

A resolution was lately adopted by the Western Freight Association that authority be given to carry via Chicago the same rates on whisky to St. Paul, etc., that is current via Mackinaw, with the local rate from Chicago as a minimum. Statement was made by the Chairman that it would be competent to join in meeting this competition upon proper notice. Chairman Midgley is now advised by one of the lines that it will notify its agents at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Pittsburg that the through rates via Chicago from these points will be the same as may be offered on shipments routed via Mackinaw, the division to be made on pro rata basis. Authority is therefore given for meeting via Chicago the rates made via Mackinaw, dividing same upon the percentages provided for in Western Freight Association division sheet No. 10.

Why Tickets Were Withdrawn.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 14.—The allegation made that the Southern Pacific had withdrawn from sale tickets for St. Paul and Minnesota points via El Paso, Fort Worth and Kansas City, and also via the Northern route via Ogden and Kansas City, turns out to be only partly correct. The Southern gateway to extreme Northern points is still open, but no more tickets are being offered via Kansas City and Ogden. While the Southern Pacific company offers no official reason for the action taken, it is supposed to be simply on the score of economy. When the traffic by any route is exceedingly small it does not pay to keep such tickets on sale at all the offices. The trouble and expense in accounting for tickets amounts to large figures, and by withdrawing them from sale the matter is simplified.

St. Louis Anchor Line Sold.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—George L. Allen and John A. Scudder, the largest stockholders in the St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor line, sold their interest in the property to unknown buyers. The deal has been negotiated by Benjamin Clark of Clark & Stuyvesant, No. 305 North Second street. Even Mr. Allen and Mr. Scudder do not know who the buyers are, and Mr. Clark is as yet unwilling to state any of the details of the transaction. Mr. Scudder, when asked the reason for the sale, declined to discuss it further than to corroborate the fact. Capt. Isaac M. Mason, President of the line, stated that he had been informed this morning of the transfer, but its reasons and results he could not give. The purchasers, whoever they may be, will have a controlling interest in the property.

Railway News Notes.

The Western Railway club will hold its next meeting Tuesday, April 16, at 2 p. m., in the banquet hall of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. There will be a discussion on C. A. Goodnow's paper on "The Train Staff System." There will also be a topical discussion on "Strength of Railway Car Axles." The main business of the day will be the discussion on the M. C. B. interchange rules.

Chairman Midgley gives notice that the Wisconsin lines have agreed to the following rates: On furniture, C. L., minimum weight 20,000 pounds per car, from Plymouth, Kiel, Neenah, and Menasha, Wis., to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., 20 cents per 100 pounds; to Duluth, Minn., 25 cents per 100 pounds. These rates will go into effect April 22.

Notice is given by the Santa Fe of a reduction in rates on nails, effective tomorrow, from Chicago to Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Trinidad. The rate, which has been 57 cents per 100 pounds, is reduced to 40 cents per 100 pounds. This action is due to the Missouri Pacific making low rates on nails from St. Louis and other points, making it necessary to meet the competition from Chicago.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will leave Washington Tuesday next for St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, and other Western cities. Commissioner Morrison has already gone to Illinois, where he will remain for some days, joining the commission in time for its opening session in St. Louis, April 18. The rest of the commission, except Commissioner Yeomans, will travel to St. Louis in a body. Commissioner Yeomans, who has been absent from the sittings for some time, will join the commission in Denver.

STILL TALK OF THE BEAT.

St. Paul *Globe:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is swelled up as big as a Minneapolis census over its scoop of the remainder of the country on the income tax.

Kansas City *Journal:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, we believe, doesn't promise its readers advance sheets of United States Supreme Court decisions as a regular feature.

Troy (N. Y.) *Press:* A supreme scoop was scored by that stupendous scooper, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in triumphantly printing the decision in the income tax case several days before it was delivered by the court. Metropolitan journalism was eclipsed and dumfounded and the country electrified by the intelligence, for which everybody was on the tiptoe of expectancy. It was an Appomattox of achievement upon the battlefield of competitive journalism.

Wausau *Central Wisconsin:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S "scoop" on the decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax case is one of the marvels of newspaper enterprise of the day. THE TRIBUNE printed the decision almost verbatim Saturday, two days before it was handed down, and it was the only paper in the country to do it. Just how this feat was accomplished would make an interesting bit of history. The modern newspaper reporter has become practically omnipotent.

Peoria *Herald:* None but newspaper men will be able to appreciate the magnitude of the scoop of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in getting, two days in advance of all the other papers in the country, the opinions of the Supreme Court on the income tax law. It was phenomenal that, with all the big papers of the country having representatives at Washington with particular instructions to send anything bearing on the law, THE TRIBUNE could have secured the information, or that, having done so, it should be exclusive. But that's a good deal like THE TRIBUNE. It is erratic in politics. Sometimes it is bracing up and sometimes it is slapping the party. But it is always a newspaper. Democrats take it because of this, and Republicans who damn it also take it because they must find out what it has to say. It is highly independent, and doesn't seem to care a tinker's cuss word for what any one says of its opinions. But it is zealous when it comes to gathering news.

PATRIOTISM CARRIED TO EXTREMES.

Story That Illustrates the Peculiarities of the Japanese Mind.

The Japan Weekly Gazette relates an incident that throws no little light on the peculiarities of the Japanese mind and proves the intense and somewhat savage patriotism that still exists among the people of that Empire. Feb. 3, it says, a telegram dated Wei-Hai-Wei reached the wife of Maj.-Gen. Otera Yasumumi at her home in Yotsuma, near Yokohama. It announced the death of her husband and added: "He met an honorable fate; you have nothing to regret." The woman read the dispatch and said simply: "No, I feel no regrets. A soldier must expect to die on the field of battle." She showed the message to her husband's mother and she, too, read it unmoved. "What!" she exclaimed; "is Yasumumi dead? We can never offer enough excuses to the Emperor that my son should have been taken away before he could be useful to the State."

If heroism of this kind is common in Japan it would seem that the old samouri instinct survives unchanged by the introduction of railways and telegraphs.

GLAD IT IS AT AN END.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE WORN OUT AFTER ITS SESSION.

For the First Time in Twelve Years No Railroad Bills Were Introduced—The Omaha Fire and Police Commission Measure the Most Exciting Work of the Meeting—No Really Bad Laws Enacted—The Measures That Met with Approval and the Governor's Signature.

Lincoln, Neb., April 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—The twenty-fourth session of the Nebraska Legislature closed last Saturday. The Legislature worked eight days over the regular session and was a thoroughly worn-out body of men when adjournment came.

The session just closed is the first Republican Legislature the State has had since the Populist craze arose six years ago. The general disgust that Populist legislation created caused the people to expect more than could be realized. There has been no distinctively bad legislation during the session and some needed measures have not been enacted. For the first time in a dozen years railroad legislation has not been the issue. For the first session in twelve years there has been no bill introduced in either House regulating railroad rates in the State. Of the 646 bills introduced in the House 76 passed both Houses and went to the Governor for approval. Fifty-seven Senate bills passed both Houses and were sent to the Governor. At the time the Legislature adjourned the Governor had approved thirty-three of the bills and had vetoed three, the vetoed measures being passed, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, before adjournment.

The bill that provoked the greatest discussion of the session was the Omaha fire and police bill. Under this law as it existed the Governor appointed the Fire and Police Commission of that city, which was composed of five members selected from different political parties and of which commission the Mayor was required to be one. The bill passed by this Legislature vested the appointing power in the hands of the Governor, Attorney-General, and Commissioner of Lands and Buildings, and reduced the number of the commission to three, with the Mayor left out and no non-partisan restrictions. As both the Attorney-General and Commissioner of Lands and Buildings are Republicans the appointing power became Republican, and it at once became a party issue. The measure was fought at all stages and when it was finally passed over the Governor's veto the scene in the House was one of the most dramatic ever witnessed in the State.

Beet Sugar Bill a Partisan One.

The law passed providing for a bounty for three years upon the manufacture of beet sugar of three-quarters of a cent per pound, and also giving a bounty on the manufacture of chicory, was also largely a partisan one. Under the bounty law that was repealed four years ago by the Populist Legislature the beet sugar industry in this State had assumed large proportions. The loss of the State bounty and the action of Congress against beet sugar in the Wilson bill closed the largest factory in this State and stopped the development of the industry. The sentiment of the State was strongly in favor of the restoration of the bounty, and when the Governor vetoed the bill it was promptly and easily passed over his veto.

The third bill vetoed by the Governor and passed over his head was the bill taking from the Governor the selection of newspapers in which constitutional amendments submitted to a vote of the people are to be published and placing the patronage in the hands of the Secretary of State. This patronage during the coming two years will amount to $80,000, and the change in this law gives it to Republican instead of Populist papers.

The oleomargarine bill passed early in the session is one of the most sweeping and drastic measures of its kind enacted by any Legislature; so far as consumers are concerned it is practically prohibitive in the State without the consumer personally wants it, demands it, and will eat nothing else. Every package is doubly branded, it cannot be colored to resemble butter, and the parties who put it upon the table, even at private boarding-houses, must send a printed card with it to the effect that it is oleomargarine. When the Governor signed the bill, contrary to expectation, he recommended the passage of an amendment to the bill which would allow its manufacture in the State for export trade and use in other States. This amended bill passed.

The demand for changes in the Constitution led the Legislature to make a choice between submitting a large number of constitutional amendments or calling a constitutional convention. They chose the former, and consequently at the election in 1896 the people of the State will vote upon the adoption of fourteen amendments.

Supreme Court Inadequate.

One of these amendments relates to the Supreme Court, which is wholly inadequate owing to the growth of the State to transact the business. The amendment to be voted upon increases the number of Judges from three to five, and pending that time the Commissioners appointed to assist the court will continue.

Another amendment submitted allows the Legislature by a two-thirds majority to increase the salaries of State officials, all of which in the early days when the State was sparsely settled and work light were fixed low. The salaries of Supreme Court Judges are fixed at $2,500 per year, which is generally considered too low to command legal talent of the quality which should adorn the bench of the highest court in the State.

Another amendment submitted provides for the election of the members of the Board of Transportation by direct vote of the people instead of appointment by a board of State officers.

The question of the investment of the permanent school fund was restricted by the Constitution so that much of this large fund lies idle in the hands of the State Treasurer. An amendment will be voted upon that will allow the investment of funds in a way now prohibited.

Another amendment provides that verdicts in civil cases in district courts can be rendered by nine of the twelve jurymen instead of requiring the entire twelve men, as the Constitution now requires.

Other amendments correct errors and enlarge powers in different directions where now restricted.

Of the large number of bills introduced relating to insurance and insurance companies—some drastic and some valuable—all, with two minor exceptions, were killed. One bill passed authorizes the organization of mutual life insurance companies in the State, provided the organizers file with the Auditor a statement showing that they have collateral above exemptions to the value of $100,000. A clause attached to this law provides that in States where restrictions are made that exclude home insurance companies from entering them for business, the rules that exclude Nebraska companies in those States shall be applied by the Auditor to exclude companies from these States from transacting business in Nebraska.

To Tax the Companies.

A bill was passed relating to fire insurance companies, allowing Town Boards in towns and incorporated villages to levy a 5 per cent tax on proceeds of fire insurance companies transacting business in such towns, to assist in the support and maintenance of volunteer fire departments.

Of the large number of bills introduced regulating and controlling telegraph and telephone companies and sleeping cars operating in the State all of any material value were killed in committee rooms.

The prison contract system by which a contractor controls the labor of all convicts, and which has been a source of trouble and annoyance at every session, was taken in hand and a bill passed providing for the purchase of the property owned by the present contractor within the walls of the penitentiary, canceling the contract and allowing the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to care for and lease the labor, restricting the terms of lease to any parties to two years.

The State depository law, by which the funds of State and County Treasurers are required to be placed at interest in banks offering the highest rate of interest and best security, the interest to go to the credit of State and county, was amended so that the law hereafter will apply only to County Treasurers.

Irrigation laws were passed providing for irrigation districts in the State, establishing what shall be water rights, and creating a Secretary of Irrigation and an assistant.

The office of Secretary of Immigration was created, his office to be at the State Capital, and his duties to look after immigration interests and to advertise the advantages of the State.

The office of Supervisor of State Printing was created, providing for a Supervisor with an office at the State Capital, to make contracts for State printing, supervise the same, and audit all claims paid from printing and advertising funds.

The age of consent was raised from 16 to 18 years and the bill so raising it was vigorously championed and urged on its way through both Houses by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A second Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was established in the State and located at Milford, Seward County.

Two concurrent resolutions were passed and approved by the Governor, one designating Nebraska as the "Tree-Planter State," and the other designating "golden rod" as the floral emblem of Nebraska.

The boundary lines of two of the judicial districts in the State were changed and an additional Judge was created for Lancaster County.

John M. Thurston, by the unanimous vote of the Republicans in both branches of the Legislature, was elected United States Senator for six years to succeed Charles F. Manderson.

STATE OF CHICAGO.

Milwaukee *News:* There is a bill before the Illinois Legislature to make Chicago into a separate State. A reservation would seem to be more suitable.

Kansas City *Journal:* In the matter of separating Chicago from the State of Illinois, Chicago would doubtless be willing, by way of compromise, to annex Illinois.

St. Louis *Republic:* If Chicago can get a Legislature of her own there will be boundless opportunities for the Civic Federation. Give Chicago a Legislature of her own.

Sioux City *Journal:* Now that Chicago has shown that it is a pretty good town politically and otherwise the bill to create a separate State out of the city might as well be passed without roll call.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Chicago is getting so big that she wants to be made a State all by herself, with an independent Legislature. If this is granted it won't be long before she will be wanting to absorb a portion of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Troy *Times:* As the Chicagoans do not go so far as to propose the formation of an entirely separate State, having two United States Senators of its own, the question is of only local importance. But the resolution is characteristic of Chicago, which imagines that it can get along very nicely without the rest of the State.

Aurora *News:* The resolution of Representative Jones to give Cook County a separate Legislature will meet with no serious objection from the rest of the State. The rest of the State has carried for years a good portion of the tax burden which properly belongs to the millionaires of Chicago. Separation would be welcomed by the enthusiastic acclaim of thousands.

Leavenworth *Times:* Chicago's attempt to secede from Illinois will prove whether Chicago is in Illinois or Illinois is in Chicago, a question which has been much mooted. Chicago always claimed the World's Fair was held there and not in Illinois. The Legislature is now called upon to decide which is really the State. She is getting too big for Illinois—in her mind. However, Chicago will be pardoned for trying to get out of the domain of Gov. Altgeld.

Rockford *Register:* The proposal of an Illinois statesman that the State of Chicago be created out of one county of Illinois is not without sound reason to commend it, but the plan as a whole is not a good one. It would soon become another edition of the Chicago City Council, which falls into the hands of the worst elements a majority of the time. When the mastery of the problems of municipal government becomes more complete the question would be placed in a different light.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* The ridiculous proposition of Representative Jones of Greene County to practically separate Cook County from the State of Illinois ought to be referred to the most obscure committee in the House and never heard of again. Chicago and Cook County are on the side of good government, as the recent election shows, and with a little watching at Springfield they constitute a most valuable and interesting part of the State and cannot be dispensed with.

Peoria *Transcript:* The proposition to cut Chicago off from the remainder of the State and create it a separate law-making body, except as regards the election of United States Senator, is a new idea in legislation. Those, however, who know how much of the time of each succeeding Legislature is taken up with legislation applicable to Chicago alone, and in which the growth of the city makes changes necessary at each session, would find much to approve in the plan were it at all practicable. But it is not, and it will go no further than to win a little brief notoriety for its author.

First Personal Property Tax in Chicago

The total amount was $40.47. It was paid by fourteen men in 1825.

GLORY IN EASTER DAY

CHICAGO FANES HOLD SPECIAL SERVICES AMID FRAGRANT FLOWERS.

Dr. Locke Writes His Farewell and Appears for the Last Time at Grace Episcopal Church as Its Rector—Elaborate Music Programs Are Rendered—Large Audiences at St. James'—St. Peters' Dedication Held with Bishop McLaren Present.

[Continued from third page.]

morning one was in the form of a dialogue between scriptural characters.

Hyde Park Presbyterian Church.

At the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church Easter was observed with special exercises morning and evening. The pulpit was removed and the pulpit platform banked with palms, plants, roses, and other flowers. The Rev. Herbert C. Herring preached in the morning from the Thirty-sixth Psalm, nineteenth verse: "For with thee is the fountain of life. In the light shall we see light."

EASTER IN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Celebrations in Oakland, Kenwood, Englewood, and Other Places.

Oakland M. E. Church was profusely decorated yesterday with plants from the greenhouse of William H. Rand, a member. Easter services were held both morning and evening. The morning program was opened with an organ, harp, and violin trio. Mr. H. J. Way presided at the organ, Miss Hills handled the harp, and Miss Hastreiter the violin. Other musical numbers were Shelley's "Resurrection," "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and a contralto solo by Miss Fleming. The sermon of the morning was preached by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. P. H. Swift. His subject was: "Easter Morning, and the Power of the Resurrection."

First Church, Englewood.

At the First M. E. Church, Englewood, the Easter services were largely attended and the church was prettily decorated. The Rev. Dr. Mandeville preached a sermon on "The Power of Christ's Resurrection." In the evening the choir gave an Easter praise service, in which the congregation participated. Dr. Mandeville gave a brief address on the life and power of Easter music.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the Trinity M. E. Church the choir under the direction of Mrs. Viola Frost Mixer and aided by several musical instruments, rendered an Easter program. The pastor, T. J. Leak, D. D., preached on "The Resurrection Body."

Fulton Street Church.

Special services were held at the Fulton Street M. E. Church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Chicago Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham preached a sermon on "The Hope of Immortality."

Kenwood Methodist Episcopal Church.

The services held at the Kenwood M. E. Church were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Rapp. The music was a pleasing part of the services. "Easter Sunshine" was sung by Miss Carrie Chard, and "Resurrection" by Mr. W. Gifford.

Hyde Park M. E. Church.

The Feast of the Resurrection was celebrated yesterday with impressiveness in the Hyde Park M. E. Church. The 7 o'clock "matinal Easter service" inaugurated by Dr. Herbert Leonard, the pastor, was well attended. At the 10:30 a. m. service seventeen persons received the rite of baptism, and thirty new members were added to the congregation. Dr. Leonard addressed his overflowing audience at that hour on "Then Were the Disciples Glad."

Western Avenue M. E. Church.

The Western Avenue M. E. Church celebrated Easter Sunday yesterday by services both in the morning and evening and a Sunday-school service in the afternoon. Special musical programs were arranged for each of the services. The principal service of the day was held in the morning, at which the pastor, the Rev. R. S. Martin, D. D., delivered an Easter sermon on the text, "If a man die shall he live again?" The choir of thirty voices was directed by Clement Shaw. At the evening service, in addition to the sermon delivered by the pastor, the President of the Epworth League addressed the congregation. The Junior League of the church was also presented with a new silk banner by the pastor. The special service for the Sunday-school scholars in the afternoon was mainly carried on by the scholars. They were addressed by the pastor on "The Resurrection."

Centenary M. E. Church.

Easter was appropriately observed at Centenary M. E. Church by anthem, song, and recitation, the exercises being conducted by the Rev. H. W. Bolton, D. D., pastor. The Sunday-school pupils, 600 strong, formed in class in their room and marched upstairs to the flower-bedecked audience room, where the program arranged for the day was carried out. Especially noticeable was the part taken by the primary department of the school, consisting of 120 small children, showing careful training by the superintendent and assistants.

AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

Easter Is Commemorated Fittingly in Various Parts of the City.

The pulpit of the Union Park Congregational Church, Washington boulevard and Ashland avenue, was tastily decorated with plants and Easter lilies, under the direction of Miss Emaline Farrar. At the morning sermon Prof. James Orr, D. D., of Scotland preached the sermon and an attractive program of music was rendered under the direction of Louis Falk, organist. In the evening the services were devoted to the children of the Sunday school, 900 of whom participated. They sang carols, gave recitations, and heard an address from Dr. Noble, pastor of the church.

South Congregational Church.

Congregationalists filled the auditorium of the South Congregational Church, Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street, yesterday morning to listen to the Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., preach the Easter sermon. The pulpit was decorated with flowers and potted plants, the most prominent being tulips. The ceremonies were simple, the singing of the Sunday-school children being one of the interesting features.

STAGE EFFECT AT PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Dr. Thomas Preaches as if He Were in a Forest.

When the Easter services commenced at the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, yesterday morning every seat in the house was filled and the rear aisles and foyer were crowded with people. The stage was set in a massive forest scene, and to carry out more perfectly the effect the footlights were bordered by a bed of green moss and a row of hyacinths in varied colors which rested just beneath the leaves of a row of palms. Behind this and within the forest scenery were grouped 200 Sunday-school children surrounding Dr. Thomas. The music was a feature of the service. Mrs. Nellie Bangs Skelton presided at the organ, and solos were given by Miss Bertha M. Kadderly; John Skelton, cornetist; Mrs. Budd Doble, contralto. Dr. Thomas preached on the "Indissoluble Life."

At the Grand Opera-House.

M. M. Mangasarian lectured before a large audience in the Grand Opera-House yesterday morning under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture, on "The Day After Death." The stage was prettily decorated with flowers in honor of the day.

At Central Church.

Central Church, Central Music Hall, was crowded, and the stage was prettily decorated with palms and flowers. Dr. Hillis preached a sermon appropriate to the day. Stewart B. Sabin presided at the organ, and among the musical features were the solo, "Every Flower That Blooms," Shelley, by C. W. Clark, baritone; "Resurrection," by Mrs. Catherine Spear Cornell; "Reveries," Vieuxtemps, violin solo, by Miss Mary Davis.

Chapel of Armour Mission.

In the main chapel of Armour Mission there was an abundance of Easter lilies and palms in the rear of the pulpit in evergreen the text, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." At the children's service in the morning the pastor, the Rev. D. C. Milner, had an object sermon illustrating the resurrection. There were shown the bulbs of the lily, the daffodil, and the hyacinth and the flowers of each. There was the cocoon and the butterfly, the egg and the bird, the seed and the plant. There was special music by the children's choir. A large number of cocoons were distributed. At the Sunday-school in the afternoon, Dr. J. H. Hollister, superintendent, there was a special program of scripture recitations and songs by the chorus, choir, and the school. Herman L. Walker, the musical director, sang a solo. Dr. Gunsaulus made an address. A beautiful Easter card and a carnation were given to the 500 children in the primary department. At the evening service a music program was given. Dr. Bridge spoke.

Unity Universalist Church.

At Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, the Rev. B. R. Bulkeley, pastor, there was special music under the charge of Harrison M. Wild. The decorations were simple and suggestive, there being memorial pieces, besides the flowers covering the front and placed on and about the communion table. The subject of the sermon was, "Immortality and the life that now is."

He Speaks to Theological Graduates.

At the First Congregational Church, Washington boulevard and Ann street, last night Prof. James Orr, D. D., of Edinburg, Scotland, delivered the annual sermon to the graduation class of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Prof. Orr is a famous preacher and he was not only heard last night by the graduates and the members of the church but also by many of his own nationality now living in Chicago. His theme was: "The Glory of the City of God." Three of the graduates—James Lee Read, Oliver Theron Robinson, and Frederick Creighton Wellman—will be ordained Thursday and start for Oklahoma where they will settle in church work.

The Rev. C. S. Bullock Installed.

The Rev. Charles S. Bullock delivered his installation address at the Oakwoods Union Church, Sixty-fifth street and Champlain avenue, yesterday morning. The members of the church will give the new pastor a reception in the church this evening.

The Spanish Army.

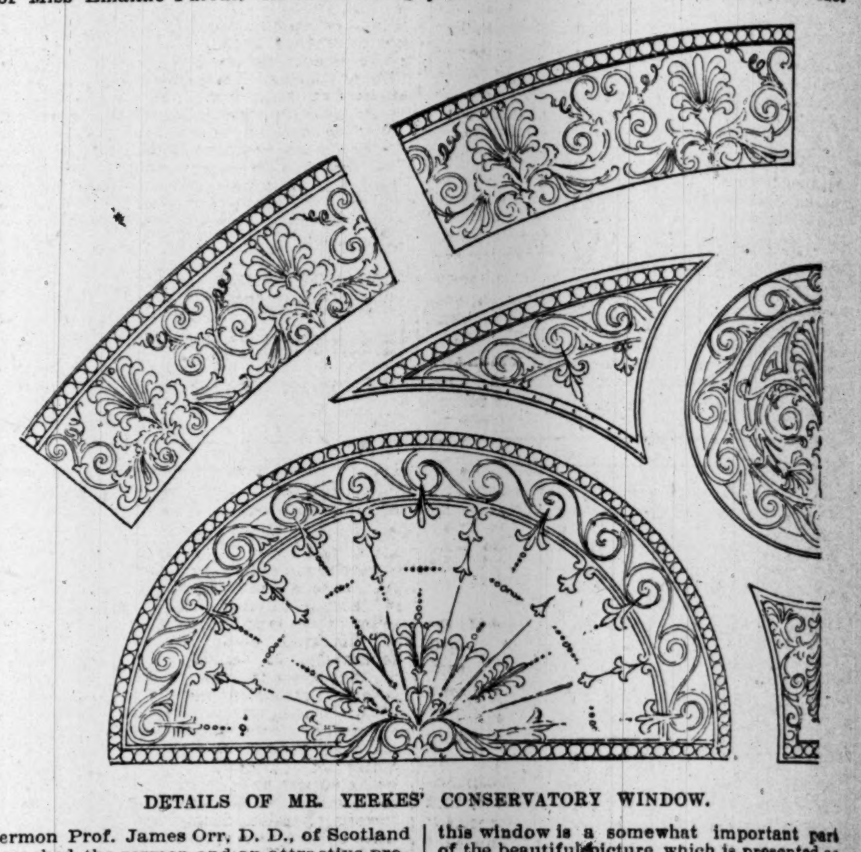
The Spanish army is made up of three highly discordant elements—an aristocratic and brave but ignorant and inefficient corps of officers; a corps of non-commissioned officers, practically permanent, who generally have more influence with the men and see more of them in the barracks than the officers; a rank and file constantly changing and drawn from the lowest and most ignorant classes, with a sprinkling of other classes of whose sentiments little is known. The army can rule Spain, but it is by no means certain who can rule the army, and it is safe to say that the risky step of a military dictatorship will not be taken by the Queen Regent unless there are signs of a revolution from other directions. Spain is in a condition in which this may happen any day.—Philadelphia Press.

ART IN TINTED GLASS.

WINDOWS FOR MR. YERKES' NEW YORK RESIDENCE MADE HERE.

Are Magnificent Examples of the Ornamental Decorator's Handiwork—The Largest of the Windows Is a Collection of the Most Beautiful Tints Imaginable, Resembling in Their Glow the Flashes of a Diamond—Other Windows Made Here for Palatial Eastern Houses.

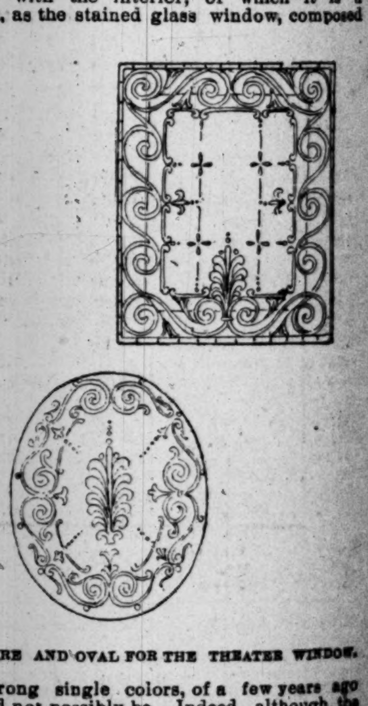
The ornamental windows for the handsome residence which Charles T. Yerkes is building at Fifth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, New York, are the work of a Chicago designer and manufacturer. H. F. Mills has the work in charge and two of the windows are now ready for shipment. The larger of the two windows which are completed is twenty feet long and ten wide and is a graceful arrangement of variously shaped segments of circles, so composed as to be most beautiful as a whole. It is to be placed in the conservatory which, although it is on the second floor, forms part of the spacious, elegant vista to be seen from the main entrance. In fact this window is a somewhat important part of the beautiful picture which is presented as one enters this handsome house, which throughout is classic in treatment.



DETAILS OF MR. YERKES' CONSERVATORY WINDOW.

The center of each of the large figures of which this window is composed is of crackled glass, of a peculiarly beautiful sort, arranged in rays gleaming with a pure, crystaline radiance to a border of delicate scroll work, from which springs at intervals a conventional fleur-de-lis. This pattern is in pale amber tints in which there are opalescent hues. Outside of this is opaque, pearly opalescent glass, outlined on one side with large crystal jewels and on the other in jewels of dark golden yellow.

Since stained glass has given place to tinted glass there has been a constant increase in the number of elusive, gem-like tints which manufacturers succeed in obtaining. With many of these different tints there is an undertone glow that is like the flash of a diamond, only that it is more diffused. This is called the fire in glass, and is one of the most attractive features of this window, which, with the exception of the yellow tints, is in cool, pearly tones. The way in which the yellow, which is a distinct color, forms only a small part of the design, pervades even the opaque pearl-white portion of this window, and at once holds together the composition and warms the whole with a glow and gleam that are expressly beautiful, is one of the chief merits of the work. This window, which is, first of all, decorative, has no clear glass in it, and the light passing through it has a golden radiance which is not really yellow, but only warm. It is, therefore, not alone beautiful in itself, but is coördinate in every way with the interior, of which it is a part, as the stained glass window, composed of strong single colors, of a few years ago could not possibly be. Indeed, although the art of tinting glass dates back to early Egyptian civilization, it has never been brought to such artistic perfection as at present, when delicate, multi colors, like those in gems, are reproduced in a single piece of glass, as in this window.



SQUARE AND OVAL FOR THE THEATER WINDOW.

The smaller window is for the theater at the top of the house. It is designed in two small squares with an oval above and between them. The general effect of the design and the coloring is similar to the larger window, with the exception that the main portion instead of being crackled is plain, crystal glass, so perfectly pure and clear that it offers no resistance whatever to the eye. This, together with the delicacy of the design, gives to the whole window an exceedingly light and fragile effect.

These ornamental windows for Mr. Yerkes' New York house are by no means the only ones which have been shipped from Chicago to the East. The same firm which has this work in charge designed and sent on, ready to be placed, fifty windows for the two residences of B. Stiefel and L. Stiefel of Albany, N. Y., a short time ago. They also furnished the decorative windows for the residence of E. T. Austin at Burlington, Vt.

HER LIFE SURELY A SAD TRAGEDY.

Young Girl Works for a Penny an Hour to Keep Her Parents.

London News: Our Vienna correspondent telegraphs: The hard life which is the fate of thousands in this big city, where their years flow unseen, is sometimes revealed to us by a flash of lightning when the circumstances that lead to crime are exposed in a court of justice. Thus Thursday a young seamstress, Paula Christ, appeared before the Judge to answer to the charge of having pawned linen worth 150 florins belonging to her employers. For four years she had supported her old parents by the work of her needle, and this cold winter the need of fuel prevented her from saving enough to pay the small rent. Her father and mother would have been turned out of doors, so she pawned the shirts she had been working upon to pay the sum owing. During all the bitter winter this girl had been paid at the rate of a shilling for each dozen shirts made. The Judge asked her long she took to make them, and she said she had to work hard to finish them in twelve hours. One penny for an hour's hard work, and three people to keep out of it! The court considered the theft to have been committed under very hard circumstances, and sentenced the girl to only a week's detention.

HERE IS A PRETTY STYLE FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

A Tissue Paper Pattern of This Garment May Be Obtained by Filling the Coupon Printed Below and Mailing, with Ten Cents, to the Pattern Department of The Tribune.

The waist shown here has a seamless back, the front being gathered on a fitted lining. As illustrated here the back is of yellow piece lace over black crêpon, and the front is of the crêpon with side pieces of the lace. On the back two bands of black satin are laid, and the center front is adorned with a frill of lace. This pattern is suitable for wash dresses, which are charmingly dainty if trimmed with lace like the model, the same lace being used to make the epaulettes. If made of silk or wash fabrics and untrimmed with lace the bands of ribbon in the back may extend over the shoulders and down the front on both sides of the full blouse. Bands of ribbon edged with spangles are much used to trim waists of this shape, and a central one is used sometimes in connection with the shoulder-straps. Bands of insertion with a narrow lace edge gathered full on both sides of them are used in the same way. With such a decoration the shoulder trimming may be of the goods with a ruffle of the same lace around the edges. This pattern is cut in seven sizes, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. A medium size will require five and a half yards of twenty-one-inch material.

THE TRIBUNE has made special and exclusive arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate, and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, whereby it can present to its women readers all of the newest and most fashionable patterns of garments for women, misses, and children.

Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions have so many novel and practical features presented by no other paper pattern which render them as simple for the home dressmaker as the professional modiste.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publishers), otherwise the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN.
ANY SIZE OF NO 7561.

CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

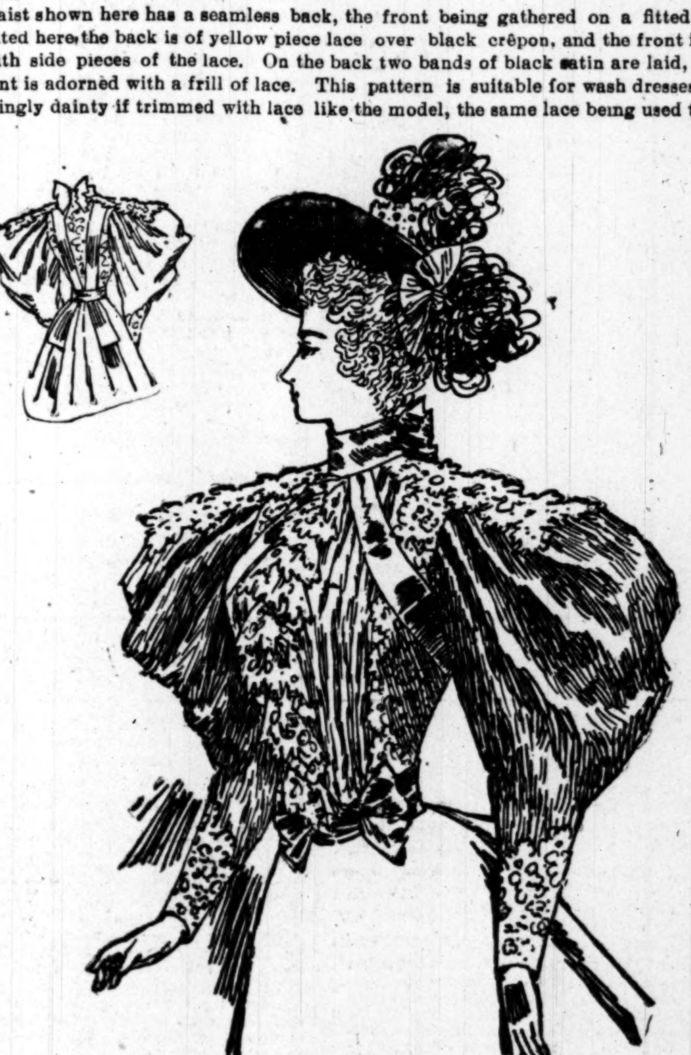
Name________________7561. Bust______in.
Waist______in.
Address________________________

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

Do Not Make Complaint of Non-Receipt of Pattern Until Five Days Have Elapsed.



NO. 7,561—LADY'S BLOUSE WAIST.

Stories Told by Drummers on Their Day Off.

YESTERDAY was an off day for the traveling salesman. If he was in luck and anywhere near the end of his trip he spent it at home.

Thousands, however, found themselves at Easter's dawn "laid over" at some town on their routes, with little or nothing to do but swap yarns. In this genial occupation the "drummer" is a past master, as everybody knows.

The following are some of the shorter ones caught on the fly by correspondents for THE TRIBUNE and telegraphed in last night:

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J. F. JACOBSEN, Minneapolis, Minn., Has a Railroad Yarn.

J. F. Jacobsen the La Crosse drummer, is a great story teller, with a memory reaching back over twenty checkered years. He was at the Nicollet House, Minneapolis, last evening the center of an admiring crowd of listeners. "Back in the '80tys," he said, leaning over the desk for a match, "Brainerd used to be a great railroad town. It was then a division headquarters for the Northern Pacific and the dispatchers, Scully and Adams, worked in the same office. One night Scully switched on Adams' line and sent him a message from the President authorizing him to deputize all employés of the road to put down a Chippewa rebellion. Well, Adams saw it was a joke, though he didn't know where it was from, and he proceeded to have some fun with it himself. Hurriedly he summoned the call boy, and sent him to rout out every brakeman and tell them to come armed to the teeth, prepared for trouble. Soon the yard was full of brakemen. The yard crew had even made up a special to go to the scene of the fake outbreak. Adams got scared and skipped, and the brakemen finally realized that they were sold. But they got even. By the company's rules every hand got pay for 100 miles every time he was called out, and about an hour after the head officials had received the time slips Adams was fired, and fired hard. He had to acknowledge the joke was on him."

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Harry McCandless, At Ottumwa, Ia., Recites Ancient History.

"I had a queer experience about eight months ago," said Harry McCandless, one of the brightest and most popular traveling drug drummers in Southern Iowa, to THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Ottumwa. McCandless is so lively that his fellow-travelers call him "Pharmaceite." "My mileage had not come from the house," said he, "and so I borrowed the pass of an editor friend of mine to go out on the road. You know the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern issue annual tickets to editors with their pictures and it so happened that I looked enough like this young journalist that I could easily pass for him. I was sitting in the smoker playing duplicate when the conductor came in, accompanied by a young man slightly rattled, and said: 'Mr. ——,' addressing me by the name of the editor, 'this young man says that his name is Jones, that he is your city editor, and that he has been accustomed to riding on our train without transportation. It's all right if he is really your city editor.' The young fellow, I found out afterwards, had been corresponding with the editor and was on his way for a trial and thought he would take advantage of the fact to work the railroad even if he did not prove satisfactory. My first impulse was to follow the teachings of my grandfather and pay fares for both of us, but I guess I must have been very much absorbed in that game of whist, for I looked coolly up and said: 'Why, good morning, Jones! Yes, this is my city editor.' The conductor apologized to Jones and passed on. The young man began a grateful panegyric to me, explaining that it was even too generous that I should have recognized a stranger, but I stopped him quickly and said: 'You are grateful that I recognized you. I'm mighty glad you did not recognize me. I'm not the editor, but just traveling on his pass.'"

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EZRA REYNOLDS at St. Paul, Minn., TELLS OF AN EMBEZZLER'S LUCK.

Ezra Reynolds, familiarly known as "Roots and Herbs" Reynolds, is one of the best-known commercial travelers having headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. Today he related an amusing anecdote of a certain wool buyer. The story in the wool buyer's own words is: "A few years ago I went out into Montana to buy wool for a firm with which I was connected. On my return, when I had reached Williston, N. D., I was arrested on the charge of forgery. They kept me in jail two weeks, when, as the charge could not be proved, I was liberated. I resumed my journey homeward, but just as I had arrived at Minto, N. D., a Sheriff boarded the train and put me under arrest again, I being accused of embezzling money from the firm for which I was working. I was given a preliminary examination and sent to jail. I was in a great hurry to get home, but that made no difference with the minions of the law. Now, wasn't that about the worst bit of luck that a fellow ever had to contend with? There is another interesting point about the matter. The charge against me was true."

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C. D. BALLARD, Indianapolis. Ind., Has a Hard Luck Tale.

One of the best known commercial travelers in the West is C. D. Ballard of Chicago, now in the shoe and leather trade for a New York house. Earlier in his career Mr. Ballard was somewhat famous for his stories, which had the true drummer flavor. In recent years, Mr. Ballard says, he has found it took all his time to sell goods and his story telling art was sadly neglected. "Hard times stories," said Ballard at the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind., last night, "have predominated for several seasons. The best hard times story that has come under my notice is that of a theatrical company which struck the little City of W—— in Indiana the day I arrived in town, being managed by "Punch" Wheeler, an Indiana man, who is well known in the profession. Wheeler had determined to do the handsome thing in the town, and scattered his passes freely among the merchants, so that the show would be sure to have enough friends to assist in the applause. Well, to make a long story short, the company had to stay in the town two nights to get in the passes."

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CHARLES MOLZ, at Cairo, Ill., Has One on Calhoun.

Charles Molz, a drummer for the Schuh Drug company at Cairo, Ill., says: "Some of our boys are telling a new story on Calhoun. It seems the first time he went to Bolivar, Tenn., the druggist there asked him if he didn't want to go out in the country and take in a nice dance. 'Why, of course,' replied Cal. 'I am the best dancer in Tennessee.' The start was made with four of them in a carriage, and when they arrived at the place Cal got scared at the size of the building, but being assured by the boys that it was a female seminary he ventured in. After a few introductions the music started, and Cal asked a young lady 'for the honor,' etc. She consented, but when the waltz was about half through she commenced screaming: 'Oh, let me go, don't squeeze me so hard; I am filled with dynamite and will explode.' He very kindly led her to a seat, but had hardly done so when another lady ran up and threw her arms around his neck and cried: 'O, my long-lost son, lost forty years ago and never found till today.' This was too much for Calhoun, and they say he never stopped running until he got back to Bolivar, five miles away. When he arrived at Bolivar he found the boys had played a joke on him, and taken him to an insane asylum dance. Cal was mad, and they say if you want to fight all you have to do is to ask him if he don't want to go to a country dance."

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ROBERT H. NOTT, at Davenport, Ia., Has a Dog Story.

Robert H. Nott was found at his home in Sixteenth street, Davenport, Ia., yesterday, busily searching for the bottom of a bowl of bread and milk. Mr. Nott travels for Horton, Gilmore, McWilliams & Co., wholesale hardware merchants of Chicago. When asked for a story that he had never told before, he laid aside his napkin and said: "There is a colored porter in Galva, Ill., Josh Simms by name, who, in his own estimation and that of a majority of the traveling men, keeps up and runs the Baker House, and if there is anything that aggravates him it is to be called a nigger. One day not long ago a certain traveling man got off the train at Galva and Josh made a grab for his grips. 'There, nigger, leave those things alone!' shouted the drummer. Josh drew himself up in his most dignified manner and demanded: 'What yo mean by callin' me a nigger?' 'No disrespect intended,' replied the traveler, 'but I've two high-bred dogs at home. and every time I run in for a day's rest they smell of my grips and want to go coon hunting. Got to put a stop to it some way.' Josh let the grips alone."

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J. S. RICHARDSON, at Fort Wayne, Ind. No Examination There.

"The most humorous affair that ever came under my observation," said J. S. Richardson, a gray-haired, intelligent traveling man who is known throughout the West, at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday, "took place in a little town in the back woods of Missouri. A native born denizen of wildest Missouri had sold a piece of land. It was the first deal of his life and he came into the village where I was stopping to have the papers made out by a Squire. The Justice of the Peace, a droll character, who delighted in teasing anybody, told Mr. Martin, the seller of the land, that his wife, in a matter of this kind, would have to be examined separately, to satisfy the requirements of the Missouri law. Martin had seen a company of soldier recruits examined and, illiterate as he was, could not conceive of any examination other than a physical inspection, and told the Squire he would make the examination himself. The Squire's eyes twinkled and he insisted on carrying out the requirement of the law. Martin flew into a towering passion, dragged his wife out of the little office by the arm, and shut the door behind them. Then opening the door a little he thrust his face inside and shouted fiercely: 'I know this is not law. It is just a trick of the court-house ring to heap insult upon Eliza because I voted agin you last election, Squire. Do you think I don't know any law. I can whip you and the whole town to protect Eliza. Come out and zammine me if you dare. I don't want the papers fixed up now. I shan't sell the land. Come along Liza we'll leave this ring o' bloodhounds to play their tricks on somebody else.'"

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H. L. PHILLIPS, at Madison, Wis., Describes a Cute Trick.

H. L. Phillips, who sells clothing for H. J. Frank & Co., Chicago, at Madison, Wis., said the funniest story he knew is the case of a drummer out of a job who thought he would bridge over the time until he should secure another route by living on his wits. "Hearing of a hypochondriac who was afflicted with a multitude of diseases, and was inclined to try every remedy known, in a town not far distant, the drummer went to the town and hung out a shingle, advertising himself to cure every disease imaginable. He was soon visited by the old gentleman, who said he had lost his taste, his memory, and his faculty for telling the truth. He was given some pills by the self-styled physician, which he took. 'Those were nothing but soap,' said the old man. Whereupon the drummer demanded his fee. 'You are cured,' he said. 'You have told the truth, have proven that you have recovered your sense of taste, and you will never forget this incident as long as you live."

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R. W. ROBERTS, at Springfield, Ill. His Ducking Experience.

"I had a rather peculiar experience some time ago," remarked R. W. Roberts, the Massachusetts commercial traveler, as he leaned against the counter at the St. Nicholas Hotel at Springfield, Ill., last night, contentedly puffing his cigar. "A few weeks ago while I and some fellow-travelers were on a train in Indiana the conversation fell into the line of personal experience. I told a story of an accident which befell me at Butler, Ind. I was going from Columbia City to Kendallville and had to change cars at Butler. The Wabash and Lake Shore depots are about 300 yards apart. The night was dark and rainy and when I alighted from the train, I saw the Lake Shore train standing at the depot. I started across the yards and had gone but a little way when I fell in a ditch with about five feet of water in it. I climbed out wet to the skin, and, after climbing a barbed wire fence, managed to catch the train where I cleaned and dried my clothing. I afterwards learned that a good sidewalk connected the depots. While I was telling my experience I noticed that one of my listeners, a big, fat, whole-souled commercial traveler from Minnesota, had been laughing in spite of his efforts to control himself. When I had finished I said to him: 'Well, what are you laughing about?' 'Why,' said he, 'I fell in that ditch myself.'"

***

JAMES P. STEVENS at Eau Claire, Wis., Has an Odd Experience.

James P. Stevens, who represents a New York house at Eau Claire, Wis., today said: "About as amusing an incident as I remember during my many years on the road, happened in a little town in Northern Minnesota. I had not been in the place for some time and arrived late in the evening. It was quite dark when I got to the hotel and I was met at the hall door by a man whom I did not know, but who received me cordially, showed me up to a room, asked me at what time I wished to be called, and bade me good night. I was very tired and retired at once but had hardly got nicely asleep when I was awakened in no mild manner and told to vacate at once. For a few minutes things looked gloomy, but explanation followed. It seems that the hotel had changed hands and was being used as a private dwelling, the residents of which were expecting a guest, and the man who met me at the door had mistaken me for him until consultation with the family. We fixed it up all right, however, and I frequently called on them when in that town.

***

EDWARD DAVIS, at Detroit, Mich., Has One on Cripple Creek.

Edward Davis, traveling agent for John E. Davis & Co., druggists' and grocers' specialties, of Detroit, Mich., said today: "I just met an old friend of mine who has been drumming up trade out West for a New York house and he told me the following about the reception accorded the first exhibition of living pictures in the Cripple Creek mining district: They were shown in connection with a vaudeville aggregation, and the women who figured in them were remarkable neither for beauty of face or form nor for grace as posers. The audience was composed largely of miners and most of them had no appreciation for what little beauty there was in the pictures. The risque ones were reserved for the close and when 'Venus' was disclosed my Eastern friend says the rough men of the West were so shocked at the display that many of them arose and covered the figure with their revolvers."

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GEORGE RUDIO, Council Bluffs, Ia., on Political Influence.

George Budio of Council Bluffs, Ia., with James S. Kirk & Co., tells this one: "During Cleveland's first term I was making Nebraska towns for Laube Bros. & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. In the small town of Kingsley was a firm named Carhart Bros., the senior member of which was a frantic applicant for appointment as Postmaster. I registered at the hotel from Buffalo and Carhart hunted me up, introducing himself. He asked if I knew Cleveland. I said I knew the gentlemen intimately. Carhart unbosomed himself and begged me to use my influence with the President to secure for him the boon he craved. I told him my firm had donated $25.000 to the Democratic National campaign fund and they had only to say the word and the persimmon was his. He beamed with delight. I suggested that, to make the play strong, he ought to buy fifty boxes of soap for cash, his order to accompany my letter. He was in earnest and dead game. He mortgaged his team, wagon, and other personal effects to raise the $200, required. I wrote a flattering letter regarding his case and he insisted on mailing it himself. I sent in his order and the cash. He has been selling that soap ever since, but I have been quite sure who the joke was on since I learned that Carhart got the appointment."

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E. P. MAJORS, at Clinton, Ia., Has an A. P. A. Story.

E. P. Majors of St. Louis was at the Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Ia., yesterday. He told of a peculiar occurrence that happened in a small town in Northern Missouri in which the populace was greatly divided by the American Protective Association. "One of the leading Irish citizens of the town died and the funeral was held the day I struck the town. The services were conducted by a local lodge of Hibernians. The floral offerings at the funeral were not elaborate, the principal piece being a floral motto placed on the coffin by the children of the deceased, which bore the word 'Papa.' The funeral cortège had reached the cemetery and the coffin, with its solitary floral design carefully laid on the cover, had been lowered into the grave. After prayer by the priest each member of the Hibernian society dropped a clod of earth on the coffin. Nearly all had performed their task when one man dropped a piece of earth in such a manner as to knock the initial 'P' from the motto, making it read A. P. A. In less time than it takes to tell it the man was mobbed by his fellow-members, and was so severely beaten that he had to be taken home in an ambulance."

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F. L. HAMMOND, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Tells of One Bad Night.

F. L. Hammond of Pittsburg was at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I was selling hardware years ago through Nebraska," he said, "and, like the rest of the boys, was constantly on the lookout for the new frontier towns. One of these I remember was Holdridge. I had heard many stories of the limited hotel accommodations and determined to make sure of a bed. A mixed freight and passenger train made the town, arriving at 11:30 p. m., and early in the morning I wired the landlord to reserve a room, my friend being another drummer, a jolly good fellow, but with a badly deformed back. After a weary ride we arrived at Holdridge and everybody made a mad scramble for the hotel. We took it leisurely. Arrived at the hotel and pushing through the crowd that packed the office, we found our names on the register all right and asked to be shown to our room. 'Sorry, gentlemen, but the best I can give you is a bed, as we are badly crowded.' Assuring him we were satisfied, our host led the way down a hall to the dining-room, and, pointing to a pair of blankets on the floor, said, 'There you are, gentlemen.' Well, there was no use kicking, and, pulling off our coats, which were used for pillows, we turned in. Sleep was out of the question. Between my friend's hump back and the wall was about fourteen inches, into which I was squeezed, and I really felt relieved when at 5 o'clock in the morning the landlord reappeared, this time ringing a big bell and shouting, 'Time to get up; we want to get breakfast.' Painfully I stretched my legs and went out to the office, where the floor was crowded with sleepers. What were the rates, did you say? Only $3 a day."

***

J. K. DANKFORTH, at Rockford, Ill., The Girl's Two Cloaks.

"Traveling men are not the people you want to strike for humorous stories," remarked J. K. Dankforth, who travels from Troy, O., for a fruit tree concern, at Rockford, Ill., yesterday. "The trouble with the stories of traveling men is that they are not exactly suitable for publication. Did you ever hear the one about the New York girl whose father went West on a hunting expedition and sent her a bear skin from the Rocky Mountains? She had it made up into a cloak and later her lover presented her with a sealskin which she liked so well that she slept in it. One day burglars entered the house and stole the sealskin, and after that she had to sleep in her bear skin."

***

CHARLEY DONAHA at Dubuque, Ia., Tells of Apple Sauce

Charley Donaha, a veteran of the road from Dubuque, Ia., for over thirty years, told the following there yesterday: "In a small Wisconsin town I visited occasionally there was only one decent hotel in the place, and that none of the best. It was kept by a jolly old Dutchman, Jake Fedderman, and was the general stopping place of all the boys. Jake set a tolerably good table, but it had one peculiarity. At every meal, breakfast, dinner, or supper, there was invariably a big dish of apple sauce. One day I arrived there in company with a young fellow named Jones, who traveled for an Eastern house. As we passed the dining-room on our way to register Jones saw the old stand-by sitting on the table in solitary grandeur. Slipping in he dropped a half dollar in it. We entered the front door and were heartily greeted. In a short time dinner was called and the guests to the number of a dozen sat down. 'Hello, Jake, I see you stick by that apple sauce yet,' said Jones. 'Yes,' replied Jake, 'we all likes apple sass.' 'How long since I was here before, Jake?' 'Well, it was about six months ago.' 'Yes, you are right, and I then dropped a 50-cent piece in that dish, and I'll bet the drinks for the crowd it is there yet.' The bet was taken only too quickly, when Jones with a spoon fished up the half-dollar. 'Got in himmel!' shouted the astonished landlord, as he rushed for the kitchen. In a minute a cyclone broke loose, in which the shrill voices of the women could be heard mingled with the furious bellowings of Jake. The old fellow never found out the trick."

***

DOLPH BOLMS, at Des Moines, Ia., Tells of a Fire.

In the course of a Sunday many humorous stories are told by traveling-men in Des Moines, Ia. Among the story tellers who spent Sunday there yesterday was Dolph Bolms of St. Louis. He told this one: "Some years ago two brothers, we will call them Liebenstein for convenience sake, were in the merchandise business in the South. For years they prospered until a time came when the business began to show signs of weakness. The older brother realizing the condition of their business, said one day to his brother: 'Iky, I've got an idea. We must either bust or burn, and everything is insured. I guess we'll burn, and now, den, make a trip by St. Louis and sthop by the Lindell Hotel, und ven we are reaty down here for the fire I will telegram you.' The brother, acting upon the suggestion of the older one, goes so St. Louis and registers at his hotel. Frequently during the day he inquires at the office for telegrams. 'Vat, no telegraph for Iky Liebenstein yet.' 'No telegrams. Mr. Liebenstein,' says the clerk. Finally at the end of the sixth day the clerk, who had received a telegram for Mr. Liebenstein, calls him over as he passes by, saying: 'Mr. Liebenstein, here's your long-expected telegram." He seizes it with great eagerness, and with joy depicted on his countenance, says: 'Tank Gott at last.' He holds it before him. looking intently upon the address, when the clerk says: "Well, Mr. Liebenstein, why don't you open it?' Mr. Liebensten says: 'Vat's de use? Ve're burned oud.'"

***

JOE LAPEZ, at Terre Haute, Ind. Saves His Mileage Book.

Joe Lapez, who travels from St. Louis, recently told Ticket Broker Smith, at Terre Haute, Ind., a story on himself when reporting the loss of a mileage book, which was afterward found by a Terre Haute policeman. He was on a division of the Louisville and Nashville road and presented a mileage book which he had obtained from a St. Louis ticket broker. The Louisville and Nashville books have a minute description of the purchaser. Lapez' book described a man of 24, black hair, black eyes, and six feet tall. Lapez is 60 years of age, has snowy white hair and mustache, and is a very small man. The conductor looked at him, re-read the description, and said: "I'll have to take up this book and you'll have to pay your fare." "Why?" asked Lapez. "Because this book was issued for a young man." "Well," hastily and earnestly responded Lapaz, "I was only 27 years of age when I bought the book." As this would have been many years before mileage books came into use, the conductor laughed heartily and said: "You'll do. You can ride all right."

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W. F. PURDEY, at Omaha, Neb., Finds a Busy Man.

W. F. Purdey, a New York traveling man who has just reached Omaha from a trip through Nebraska and Kansas, brings encouraging reports of trade prospects. Since the rains business everywhere is picking up, and merchants take a hopeful view of the future. The differences between this and a trip he made last fall and early in the winter are plainly evident by a glance at his order book. He tells some amusing stories of the gloomy pictures drawn by his customers earlier in the season. At one town he called on an old customer, and, with the expectation of receiving a good order, as was customary, put on his most winning smile, and extending his hand said: "Well, old man, how's business?" With a long drawn sigh his merchant friend told him the old familiar story of no trade and what little there was was on credit. "To tell you the truth, Purdey, there's only one busy man in the town." With visions of a prospective sale the traveler inquired who the fortunate individual was. His friend replied it was a man around the corner. "He has the itch and a Waterbury watch, and when he isn't scratching he is winding the watch."

***

Col. Leroy Mulligan, at Milwaukee, Wis., Has Two of Them.

Col. Leroy Mulligan, who represents an East Water street house and travels between Milwaukee, Wis., and Oconomowoc, occasionally taking a flyer to Chicago, was not feeling particularly lively last night, but shed a few reminiscences from the pure force of habit. "It's hard for sporting guys to back up into the past tense," said Mr. Mulligan, "and a fellow got off one that struck me hard a few days ago. He's been playing in hard luck for six months, and when I meets him a few days ago I says, 'Well Jimmy, how's it going?' 'Tough,' says he, 'I can't win a bet. I make a big losing last night.' 'Is that so,' says I. Hadn't heard of it! 'Yes,' says he, 'I lose a child.' Pretty tough, but I shells out to help him along and then I goes aroung the corner and takes a laugh. Say, when is ex-Gov. Peck going on the road for that patent medicine of his? I heard it tipped off why he hasn't started, but I don't know whether it's true or not. Heard it given out in a crowd. One fellow asks why he hadn't begun to boom the dope, and another fellow speaks up and says: 'He's trying it out first to see if it's kill or cure. The Governor's conservative, you know.' 'Is that so?' says the first guy, 'who's he trying it on?' 'His son,' says the second fellow. 'And if the medicine ain't all right they're going to say he committed septicide.'"

THOMAS THOUGHT IT WAS NO JOKE.

Once When the "The Coming American Dramatist" Was in the Dumps.

Joseph Arthur, the author of "Linsey Woolsey," which will have its initial presentation at McVicker's Theater Monday evening is an ardent admirer of Augustus Thomas, the author of "New Blood," "Alabama," etc. Mr. Arthur, Mr. Thomas, Francis Wilson, Joseph Brooks and several other prominent theatrical lights of New York, live in the same suburb and generally take the same train home at night, "The Owl," which leaves Forty-second street about 12 o'clock. The evening before Mr. Thomas' play, "New Blood," was produced in New York, these gentlemen all met in the smoking car and during the conversation, which hinged mostly around play writing and playwrights, Mr. Arthur expressed an opinion to Mr. Wilson to to the effect that he thought Mr. Thomas was the best and most promising American dramatist. Wilson, who is also an admirer of Thomas, yelled out "Thomas, Thomas, did you hear what Joe Arthur said about you?"

Thomas: "No, but he is always saying nice things about me. What was it?"

Wilson: "He said you were the coming American dramatist."

Thomas blushingly acknowledged the compliment, and the conversation drifted on to current subjects.

A day or so after "New Blood" had received its initial performance in New York about the same crowd met in the smoker, in the morning, going to the city. Arthur, of course, with the rest, had read the criticisms on the play, which were severe, to say the least, and it was already conceded a failure as far as New York was concerned. Arthur was debating in his mind whether or no to condole with Mr. Thomas, when that gentleman came up and said: "The coming American dramatist, eh? Well, you have been a witness to my arrival and departure; your prophecies are more unreliable than the weather man's." And he walked away repeating in an audible undertone: "The coming American dramatist!"

NEW LAW FOR TAXING DOGS AND CATS.

Home to Be Provided for the Strays—Collars and Badges.

The Illinois Humane Society has a bill before the Legislature, which, if it passes, will be of value to Chicago's cats and dogs, as well as to their owners. Dogs have always been looked after more or less, but the domestic roof-rabbit has been neglected both by the Legislature and the people. The new law provides for a $2 tax upon all dogs the first year and $1 for each succeeding year. All dogs will have to wear a collar and tag and if found on the streets without this badge will be taken up. They will then be taken to a "home" and cared for until the owner has been notified. No charge will be made if the dog is called for by its owner. All cats will have to wear a collar else they will be taken up as well. This law, it is believed, will afford protection to owners by taking away the incentive for stealing valuable dogs, and at the same time will insure all strays found being taken good care of for a reasonable time. It is intended to make the home which the law will inaugurate resemble that now in operation in Battersea Park, England.

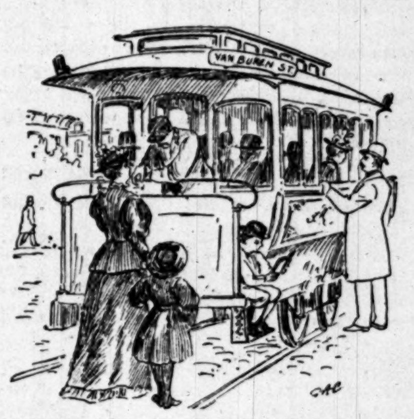
IS A RUDE AWAKENING

ELECTRIC CARS DISTURB THE QUIET OF WEST VAN BUREN STREET.

Famous Old Summer Resort and Refuge for Neurasthenic and Dyspeptic Old Men and Timid and Old Fashioned Women Has Its Somnolence Roughly Disturbed by the Clangor and Bustle Incident to the Establishment of a Means of Getting Down Town.

The horse car is now a matter of ancient history on Van Buren street. Last week the first electric car ran from Halsted street to the west end of the line, and thereupon there dawned a new era on that old-time thoroughfare. The first car was speedily followed by others, and yesterday the line was shorn of its last horse car and the motorman held full sway.

For many years Van Buren street has been a butt of ridicule, and all that sort of thing, so far as transportation was concerned. At one time, when there was no street car line on that thoroughfare, it began to be utilized for home sites—that portion of it west of Halsted street. Some commodious residences were erected, and in many cases there are now spacious and inviting lawns. As a majority of those who owned homes there wanted to be let alone, no effort was made to boom real estate. When a man said he lived on Van Buren street it was understood he didn't want to be annoyed.


VAN BUREN ST.

RAPID TRANSIT AS IT WAS ON AAN BUREN STREET.

After the Madison, Halsted, Randolph, and other street car lines were established, when J. Russell Jones was at the head of the West Side street car company, it became necessary to the welfare of that corporation to build a line on Van Buren street. It was a struggle, and there were those who immediately began planning to move off the line. The company resorted to the usual methods characteristic of street car companies when they want anything, and finally the people accepted the inevitable. The line was built. It extended from State street out west into the prairie. The people along the line began to patronize it reluctantly.

A Nice, Leisurely Sort of Line.

Finally, however, in the latter days, a business-man seldom boarded a Van Buren street car. It was patronized by women who had leisure and by children and their nurses. When a mother wanted to send her child out for an airing she placed the little one on a Van Buren street car, knowing nothing could befall it. There used to be a tradition that occasionally a child would grow so on an outing of this sort that its mother didn't know it when it returned.

At one time Van Buren street got to be quite a thoroughfare for teaming. Drivers of wagons loaded with hay, and movers, and heavy teaming generally went over to Van Buren street so as to get onto the tracks, because the drivers and conductors of the Van Buren street car never tried to ring them off. There was always one thing about a conductor on this line which tended to keep people from swearing. He would stop his car anywhere he was asked to stop it. On one occasion a man who lived on Van Buren street wanted to take his family to an opera, and he didn't want to hire a carriage. He asked the conductor of a Van Buren street car if he couldn't back up his car to his door, and the conductor said he would. But J. Russell Jones heard of it and interfered.

At another time, long ago, when a letter carrier was given a letter addressed to some one living on Van Buren street the Superintendent of Carriers would say: "The first time you are over on Van Buren street you might deliver the letter."

Of course, as intimated above, there were many lovely homes over on Van Buren street, and beautiful lawns and grass plots where fountains were playing. And there were trees in the boughs of which spring birds made their toilets. So it happened that mothers on the South Side and over on the North Side would often say to their children: "If you are real good you can go over on Van Buren street and take your vacation."

Far from the Madding Crowd.

Sometimes a business-man, wearied and annoyed with the eternal grind, would break away for a surcease from toil, and usually he said to his confidential man: "I am going to travel for about a week." And when some one came in and asked the confidential man where the boss was the confidential man would say he was on a Van Buren street horse car. In the purple days of autumn it was not an unusual thing to see the Ladies' Social Pleasure club take their knitting and ride on a Van Buren street car. In this way they did more work than they could do at home. Finally people who lived along the line got to walking down-town, or bought bicycles, or walked a mile out of their way to take a Madison street car, and it was only now and then that Chicagoans patronized the line. Strangers did, sometimes. Toward the close of his administration J. Russell Jones pensioned his old conductors and drivers by giving them jobs on the Van Buren street line.

Then Mr. Yerkes bought out the West Side and some yellow paint, and some of the cars were treated to a new coat, and the horses of the cars were fed at both ends of the line. Still business was dull. It seemed as if the Wilson bill had paraded up and down the street. Then Mr. Yerkes proposed to put bands of music on the Van Buren street cars, and roof gardens, and serve a fried oyster with every ride, but he learned that nothing short of electricity would ever do the people along that line. They wouldn't have a cable and they wouldn't have an elevated road.

Hence the electric system which was inaugurated one day last week. It was a gala day for Van Buren street. For some time before the first car ran the people stood in their doorways, and went on the roofs and watched for the electric chariot, just as they do on the South Side streets when there is a circus procession at large. Some of the young men put on their dress suits. Finally when the first car sped by containing Mr. Yerkes' directors the people fluttered their handkerchiefs, and the flags were unfurled to the West Side breeze. Popcorn men did a rushing business on the corners, and a general holiday was ordered all along the line.

Henceforth Van Buren street will be in town.

TO DECIDE ON THEIR NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. J. R. Stevenson Will Probably Be Called to Evanston.

A special meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, has been called for next Wednesday evening at the church rooms. The Pastoral committee will report in regard to issuing a call for a pastor to fill the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. N. D. Hillis. It is believed the call will be extended to the Rev J. Ross Stevenson. The congregation will be allowed to vote upon the issuance of a call. The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson is a graduate of McCormick Theological Seminary and at present fills the chair of ecclesiastical history in that institution. He was elected to that position May 4, 1894, on the transfer of the Rev. Dr. Zenos to the chair of biblical theology. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson has preached at the First Presbyterian Church several times since the resignation of Dr. Hillis and he is universally liked by the congregation.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN IS FOUND KILLED.

Chicago Man Supposed to Have Fallen from a Train in Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., April 14.—[Special.]—The body of a man about 50 years of age was found under a bridge on the Iron Mountain railroad three miles south of this city this afternoon. He was horribly mangled and had evidently been dead several days. Papers on his person disclosed the fact that his name was William O'Brien and that he was in good circumstances. His home was in Chicago. It is believed he fell from a train.

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SOLD AY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GROCERS.

OLD-TIME PRINTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Reminiscences of Veterans Brighten the Annual Meeting of the Association.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago took place yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House club-room and was largely attended. The following officers were chosen: A. H. McLaughlin, President; Ald. Conrad Kahler, Vice-President; William Mill, Secretary and Treasurer; Trustees, M. J. Carroll, John Gordon, M. H. Madden, James Hayde, S. K. Parker, John McEvoy. At the completion of the election of officers M. J. Carroll, James Hayde, and M. H. Madden indulged in reminiscences of an entertaining character showing the great changes wrought in Chicago during the last forty years as applied to the typographic art. At the next meeting John Anderson, publisher of the Scandinaven, will entertain the members.

WYOMING OIL LANDS TAKE A BOOM.

Rise in the Price of the Product Causes the Advance in Values.

Casper, Wyo., April 14.—The rise in the Standard Oil company's product in the East caused an advance of two cents per gallon at the storage tanks here. Wyoming oil men are jubilant over the prospects of a rise in lubricating oil, which is pumped directly from the wells in these fields in a marketable condition. All of these oils are finding a ready market, and it is expected their prices will go up with the Standard's. Today a sample run of illuminating oil was made, and it made a beautiful water-white, fully up to the standard test. There is considerable activity in oil lands, and there are many inquiries from Eastern capitalists. The Salt Creek producing wells now number five, with No. 6 nearly finished, and the piping and material now in transit to complete six more.

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MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895.

AND speaking of good Southern men there is also Senator John B. Gordon.

GOV. ALTGELD cannot fail to notice that the bystanders are betting ten to one on Depew.

BROOKLYN'S trolley accidents are deplorable, but the Brooklynites must cultivate a livelier gait and keep out of the way.

CHALLENGER CHAPMAN will do well to take his medicine gracefully. Eighteen months for fine work at the polls is exceedingly mild.

IF Great Britain undertakes to whip France it will have to lay aside for a time its protectorate over the rest of the earth. It can't carry on both enterprises at once.

IT seems a fitting climax to the victory won for reform in this city April 2 that the United States war vessel Chicago is to be thoroughly refitted, improved, and modernized, regardless of expense.

THE New York *World's* cartoon representing the "Chicago meat trust" as a hog with whiskers and cow's hoofs, standing on the shoulders of Attorney-General Olney and holding aloft a fine ham labeled "beef," must be pronounced a startlingly original and unique piece of work.

THE aggregate receipts of cattle at the four principal primary points last week—namely: Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha—were 27 per cent less than those for the corresponding week last year. If the current movement be an accurate indication of the total supply the number of cattle is at least one-fourth less than a year ago. It might not be fair to suppose the ratio holds good, but there remains no reasonable doubt that the number of cattle available for slaughter is much less than it was in the early part of 1894, and a knowledge of this fact may form a mite of consolation to those who feel that European authorities have been very unjust in excluding our cattle from their ports because of alleged fears of damage to their own people.

A PARTNER in a department store in this city was asked by a member of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the conduct of that line of business: "What would you think of a law restricting firms from selling more than one kind of goods under one roof?" He replied that such a law would be an injury to the public, as people would be unable to obtain as good a grade of goods as they now obtain at the same price. He might have added that such a law would be an injury to the public in a more comprehensive sense of the term, being rank injustice. The law would be terribly oppressive in the rural districts, and to exempt the country merchant from its operations while applying it in the cities would be the worst kind of discrimination. In reality it is a subject which the legislator has no right to meddle with unless as it may forbid a corporation to transact a kind of business outside that named in its charter or articles. Whatever evils may crop out from the department store system, if any, are not to be remedied in the way suggested in the question quoted.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE INCOME TAX.

It is stated in Washington dispatches that Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, who took no part in the decision of the income tax question, believes in the constitutionality of the entire law and will so hold if the case comes before him. It is stated also that should he resign the President will fill the vacancy with a man who believes in the validity of the law. It is said that a knowledge of these things has tended to chill the zeal of the counsel for parties opposing the law, who have intimated that it is their intention to ask for a rehearing upon those portions of it concerning which the court was equally divided. It is said they fear lest a rehearing might not only result in a decision favorable to the validity of portions of the law now in doubt, but that the exemption of incomes from land might be overthrown.

There is no danger of a reversal of the decision that the rents and income of real estate cannot be taxed in the manner provided by the law. Five of the Judges, or a majority of the court, concurred in that, and the adverse opinion of Justice Jackson or of his successor could not change that majority into a minority. The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Gray, Brown, and Brewer are still of the opinion that a tax on the rents of real estate is a direct tax, and they will remain of that opinion. Hence there is no reason why a rehearing should not be asked for. Nothing can be lost by it and it is by no means certain that Justice Jackson or whoever may succeed him will believe in the constitutionality of the tax.

The matter rests with Congress rather than with the Supreme Court. The latter at the most can only keep alive the maimed and crippled law, which will be more offensive than ever because of the inequalities which its decision has added to those originally in the measure. Congress can repeal the entire law and relieve the Supreme Court from further bother. The Congress which will meet in December of this year can and ought to do it. The Republicans in the House should not hesitate to pass a bill for that purpose. That the President, who did not favor an income tax a year ago, favors it now is a mere assumption, for as yet there is no evidence of it. If he should refuse to sign a repealing bill his successor will.

ALLERTON'S "HONEST DOLLAR."

Mr. S. W. Allerton addressed the Marquette club of this city Saturday evening. He professed to give a farmer's view of "the honest dollar," and the view he presented was a curious compound of good sense with misinformation. He told his audience that "notched wood was at one time used in England as the medium of exchange," while the truth is the pieces of notched wood he alluded to were used as tally sticks, and no more were "money" than is the pass book in which are entered deposits made at the bank or the purchases made at a grocery store. He said "to go on a gold basis means a reduction of values one half, hard times for years, depression in the value of labor and of all commodities." One may infer from this that he is ignorant of the facts that we already are on that gold basis; that none of those whom he accuses of working to demoralize the industry of our country have demanded more than that the present currency unit shall be maintained, and that the bank in which he is a leading stockholder recognizes the gold standard to its full extent by keeping its vaults full of gold and paying and receiving all its clearing-house balances in gold money. He spoke of "the legislation that we have had in this country in the last fifteen years to depreciate the value of silver," when he must know, on sober second thought, that the intent of such legislation was the other way, and so expressly claimed by the advocates of a wider use of silver as money.

But Mr. Allerton is correct in claiming that we ought to have "a dollar's worth of silver in a dollar," though he might have added the words, "or behind the paper promise to pay a dollar," and he spoke truly of the terribly bad character of our paper currency during most of the years claimed by the free silver extremists as those in which their policy prevailed in the United States. It is difficult to understand him to mean that we should have a currency which is based on neither gold nor silver, because while advocating the issue of a national currency based on bonds he would have import duties paid in gold. His proposition to retire the silver certificates, gold certificates, and Treasury notes is in line with the policy advocated by some of our soundest financiers, but he makes a mistake in supposing that the resulting currency or any other kind of currency that could be devised would be "a currency of fixed value that never would change" when measured against the things it is used to buy. The borrowing value of money must continue to be subject to variation with changes in the prospect of being able to make a profit by using it. The rental value of a house will vary with the relative demand for the use of that particular piece or description of property, and so with any other product of human labor. The idea of an invariable currency, invariable in the sense that labor and its products will always be worth just the same in that currency, is as idle a dream as that of the Populist or greenbacker, though far less pernicious.

Mr. Allerton thinks it would be impossible to keep gold and silver on a parity with each other (under free coinage of both); that we must have but one of them as a standard if either; that the gold standard is in the interest of the lesser number, and that we ought to be able to dispense with both. But he reasons awkwardly about it. He asks if we have advanced in civilization to a point where manhood, integrity, faith, hope, etc., shall be superior to confidence in an inanimate object. Evidently this "object" is gold, but the piece of paper he would substitute for it is equally "inanimate," and there are not a few people who would rather possess an inanimate object, such as a house or a farm, than the mere promise of even such an animated object as "S. W. Allerton" to give it to him several years hence.

FACTORS OF COMING PROSPERITY.

A great many business-men seem to be of the opinion that we are on the eve of an era of prosperity upon the American continent which will be influenced by new causes, new developments of industry, and new departures of capital in the field of investment. There is the probability that we are about to undertake canal development on a grand scale, to witness new directions in the way of agricultural industry, and to see a new and extraordinary development of motive power. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has summed up the principal points of the changes proposed and expected, which promise to give us a long period of unexampled industrial activity if the tide of returning confidence be not checked by absurd currency legislation.

The New York Legislature has authorized an appropriation of nine million dollars for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. This may lead up to a real ship canal, perhaps two of them, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson at tidewater and either Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence River by way of Lake Champlain also with the tidewater of the Hudson. There is the ship canal to make a straight waterway from the western end of Lake Erie to Lake Michigan, which many think is inevitable. Chicago with its great Drainage Canal work "is preparing for commercial supremacy throughout the entire Mississippi Valley," and capitalists believe that with the completion of that work and connecting improvements a great deal of commerce which in the past has sought the Eastern seaboard will go down the Mississippi River and increase the commercial importance of New Orleans. It is expected that the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal will compel migration from the North and East, and in great numbers, to the now sparsely settled Southern States. This will render it necessary for the East to develop in order to retain its prominence, and so we may look for the construction of canals from the vicinity of Pittsburg to Lake Erie and across New Jersey to the Delaware and then to the Chesapeake, and perhaps to a realizing of a dream of John C. Calhoun, the making of a complete interior waterway from Boston to Savannah and thence to the Gulf.

The struggle between the trolley and the steam locomotive cannot be a long one. All the indications point to an early supplanting of steam by electricity as the motive power for all railroad traffic. Only a few days ago the gigantic alternating dynamo built for the purpose of converting a portion of the water power of the Niagara current into electricity was tested and so fully justified expectations that the capitalists who have sunk four million dollars in those works now are satisfied they soon will have a vast aggregate of motive power to dispose of. Of course this will invite other capital combinations for like investments in other parts of the country, and already a company has been formed to obtain electric power from the Falls of the Potomac, while other streams are being studied with an eye to similar treatment. But besides electricity there is another motive power which is tempting capital, and with a revival of business activity will be sure to lead to prosperous investment and to great economies. It is the use of compressed air as a motive power. Some of the best scientists and engineers in this country have been giving exclusive attention to it for four or five years past and the results indicate that it will be an important rival to electricity. Already it has partly superseded steam in the machinery which has made tunneling and rock cutting a work of comparative ease. It is running machinery in the South African gold fields and elevators in our high buildings, and is being developed into usefulness in Western mining. An air compressing plant, the largest in the world excepting the one in use in Paris, has just been set up in Montana, where it is expected to greatly reduce the cost of mining and permit the output per human worker to be doubled. There is sure to be a greatly increased investment in the manufacture of air compressing machines, designed to do all kinds of service requiring motive power. And it is a little curious that concurrently with this commercial development compressed air is found to be a valuable remedial agent. The fact that a very small quantity of whisky sufficed to produce intoxication when taken inside an air lock led up to the discovery that minute quantities of drugs administered in a compressed air chamber have the remedial influences which are produced by much larger quantities under ordinary air pressure, and besides that the effect of the pressure on the system is found to be most benign, especially to those suffering from mental anxiety or nervous prostration. Other remedial uses of compressed air are beginning to be resorted to, and trustworthy physicians speak in the highest terms of its properties.

SHALL IT BE STEVENSON AND SILVER?

The Chicago Democratic organ says that "in 1896 the Democratic Presidential nomination must be given to a Western man." "In Illinois and the contiguous States the good fight of Democracy must be won or lost. The West has both pure Democracy and fit candidates."

Mr.—or rather Judge—Springer, who is talking politics in Washington instead of administering justice in the Indian Territory, expresses himself in much the same way. He says that the Democratic party in choosing its standard-bearers has gone to the localities where strength was needed. In 1892 Cleveland was nominated to carry New York, and Stevenson because Illinois was becoming a Democratic State. He is of the opinion that there will be a Western man at the head of the next Democratic ticket and a Southern man at the foot.

It seems to be the impression in Washington that the Vice-President is exceedingly anxious to be that Western candidate, and that he is working quietly for the nomination. It is believed there also that the attempt which is making now to commit the Democratic party in Illinois to free silver is being made in his behalf, and that if the convention to be held June 4 comes out unqualifiedly for free silver, and neighboring States follow suit, that suddenly Adlai will come to the front, and his friends will claim that he can carry the large and the small Western States, and that while New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and possibly Maryland will be lost the Democracy can get along without them.

The Democratic papers are beginning to abuse New York in advance of the holding of the convention, and to serve notice on her that her Electoral vote is not needed. One paper says that New York "is no longer Democratic in spirit. Its political atmosphere is that of plutocracy rather than of Democracy. The so-called Democracy of New York is dominated by the possessors and beneficiaries of special privileges." This is a notice that the Western Democrats, after having been allies of Tammany for many years, propose to cut loose from it.

The free silver Democrats figure now that they will have two-thirds of the votes in the next Democratic National convention. If so they can nominate any man they please, and as the number of men to choose from in the West is not very large it is quite possible that they may select Adlai and run him on a free silver platform. He would accept a nomination on that platform, as he would on any other.

It must not be imagined that the Vice-President is so ignorant as to believe that free silver is a good thing for the country. But he is willing to let Democrats think he believes in unlimited coinage if it will help him to the Presidency. He never had any faith in the doctrines of the Greenbackers, but he let them imagine he had, so they might vote for him for Congress. He has no strong positive convictions on any financial question. Therefore should he be elected the free silver zealots might find themselves sadly disappointed, while those Democrats who are going into the free silver business simply for the offices would not be disturbed in the least.

It appears Col. Morrison, who was for so long a time the only Illinoisan mentioned as a Presidential candidate, has left Washington suddenly to study the situation in this State and see what can be done to head off this Stevenson movement. He will have Senator Palmer's assistance in that, but, apparently, it will be an uphill job. The coalition of silver and Stevenson may be too much for them.

A STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

The House may pass this week the bill for the creation of a State Board of Arbitration. If passed with an emergency clause so that it can go into effect at once so much the better. It is understood that it will receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the House, and it ought to do so in the Senate. There is no reason why any one should vote against it. There is nothing compulsory about this measure. The board cannot force contending parties to appear before it and submit to its decision. All that it can do is to investigate, to mediate, and endeavor to conciliate and to decide where both parties are willing. It can examine into a strike and make a report giving the facts, as far as it can ascertain them, and stating which side is to blame in its opinion.

If this measure passes it will not accomplish all the good its friends expect of it. There will still be strikes in Illinois, as there are in other States where there are boards of arbitration, but it can be expected with some confidence that there will not be so many strikes, and hence less wastefulness of wages and of productivity.

The full measure of utility of such boards is not attained until there is a greater readiness to resort to arbitration than exists now, and until both employers and employés have become convinced that in most, if not in all cases, it is better to arbitrate the dispute before it reaches the acute stage of a strike.

There is and for many years has been a State Board of Arbitration in New York. Nevertheless there was a prolonged and expensive strike of the Brooklyn street railroad men, so riotous in its nature that the troops had to be called out. The loss to the men amounted to three-quarters of a million and the cost of suppressing disorder to a quarter of a million. The loss to the companies and the business community cannot be estimated accurately. In spite of all the machinery for arbitration nobody suggested arbitration. The committee which investigated the subject says:

> Arbitration had not been resorted to, and not even suggested, by either party previous to the declaration of the strike. Had that been done and an arbitration had there is no doubt in the minds of your committee that the entire difficulty might have been avoided.

Therefore what is needed is not merely the facilities for arbitration but the inclination to arbitrate. The latter will come with time, but it will not spring into existence all of a sudden because a provision has been made for the appointment of a State Board of Arbitration.

Notwithstanding which, this bill now in the House should pass, for the habit of arbitrating is growing in this State, and it will be strengthened if there is a tribunal, believed to be impartial, to which men can resort. As amended the board can proffer its services in all disputes where the number of employés is fifty or over. That is extensive enough. Ample power is given it to secure the information it may need and its reports in cases where it has not been called in to arbitrate will have an effect on public sentiment if clearly free from bias. No Representative or Senator should put any obstacles in the way of the passage of this measure.

THE DEATH OF JAMES W. SCOTT.

The sudden death in New York yesterday of Mr. James W. Scott, the chief owner of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, will be a surprise and shock to his friends in this city. Mr. Scott had not been in good health for a year or more, although in appearance he was robust. The responsibilities of business had weighed heavily upon him. The consolidation of the *Times* and *Herald* and the negotiations resulting in the purchase of a controlling interest in both properties had engrossed his attention for some months and prevented him from taking proper rest. When all his plans had been brought to a successful conclusion and he was apparently in a position at last to enjoy the fruits of his labors he was stricken down. His death occurred in the first days of a vacation that he felt he had earned and which he was admonished he imperatively required.

Mr. Scott had an amiable disposition which endeared him to almost everybody with whom he came into social relations. He had a large acquaintance among men in all conditions of life and he had few or no enemies. He was genial and companionable, hospitable to the last degree, generous to a fault, and charitable in all his impulses. Scarcely anybody would be missed in his own immediate circle of acquaintances more than he will be.

He had a peculiarly even temperament and a well-balanced mind. In business his judgment was sound and his intuitions swift. The relations which existed between him and his employés were cordial and reflected credit equally upon him and upon them. He had their confidence and respect and he was considerate, forbearing, or appreciative toward them as the occasion demanded that he should be. He had intimate knowledge of all that pertained to the publication department of a newspaper, and maintained a high standard of excellence in typography and printing and helped to set an example to all other newspapers in these particulars.

He had been in absolute control of the editorial policy of the *Times-Herald* so short a time that it is not possible to say how his individuality would have impressed itself upon that paper if he had lived. He was, however, conservative in his tendencies, and he would undoubtedly have permitted no serious departure from its well-known position on most of the great questions of the day. We should have expected the *Times-Herald* under him to be always sound on the money question, for example, and in any conflict between the forces of law and order and their opponents to be found always on the right side.

Mr. Scott's relations with his business associates and rivals were always friendly. He originated the Chicago Publishers' Association, which insured friendly coöperation in the decision of business questions of common interest, and the association owed the largest part of its successful operation to his fostering care. Among those who came into contact with him in a business way in this city he left only friends. He had an exceedingly large acquaintance among working newspaper men in all parts of the country, and there is hardly anybody whose loss will be more deplored by them than his will be.

SPENCER ON LAND OWNERSHIP.

Some months since an advocate of the "single tax" doctrine alleged that Herbert Spencer had radically changed his early views on the right of the people to own the land, and hinted that the change of front was due to recognition by the English aristocracy in later years. THE TRIBUNE intimated at the time to the effect that there was little more than a technical foundation for the charge, and the statement is confirmed by Mr. Spencer in a booklet issued by the Appletons. Mr. Spencer contended originally that the land could not become individual property, but belongs to the community, and that this is the current legal doctrine, since the State assumes the power to appropriate any land it pleases on making compensation, this being true in the United States as in the British Isles. He held that the private owner has a claim to all that value given to the land by clearing, draining, cultivation, and all the appliances standing upon it for carrying on the production of food. "Most of our present landowners, either by their own acts or those of their ancestors, have given for their estates equivalents of honestly earned wealth, believing that they were investing their savings in a legitimate manner. To justly estimate and liquidate the claims of such is one of the most intricate problems society will some day have to solve. But with this difficulty abstract morality has no concern. Men having got themselves into the dilemma by disobedience to the law must get out of it as well as they can, and with as little injury to the landed class as may be."

Mr. Spencer avers that he holds those views today. He has not changed in theory. But on thinking over the matter in later years it has become clear to him that the burden of compensation to present possessors of the land, or their successors, would outweigh the benefit of possession, if the compensation were anything like equitable in amount. Hence he has concluded that the change of tenure from private to public would be impolitic, and admits that in his earlier years he did not clearly see what would be implied by the giving of compensation for all that value which the labor of ages has given to the land. It is this sensible reasoning on the subject that has brought down upon his head clamorous censure from the men who admired him and quoted him for years because they supposed he was on their side, that he favored unqualified confiscation.

In regard to land ownership in the British Isles Herbert Spencer makes some home thrusts. He has said there is no truth in the prevailing assumption that the existing landowners are either those who made the misappropriation or the descendants of those who made it; that among the people who are supposed to be robbed exist, in a large measure, those who are the descendants of the robbers, so that the anger everywhere fostered is misdirected; and that if anything like the proposed restoration were to be carried out it would require that England should be handed over to the Celts of Wales and Scotland as the only people who have any claim (though a disputable one) to be regarded as original proprietors. These and other matters are stated as difficulties in the way of making a change, not as invalidating the original propositions that the land belongs to the community, but cannot be resumed without compensation for the artificial value given to it.

The preface to the booklet contains the statement that these views, the original as well as the modified ones, are not at variance with those held by the landed classes in England. The Council of the Liberty and Property Defense League, on which sit several Peers and two Judges, said in its report for 1889 that the land can be resumed on payment of full compensation and managed by the people, if they so will it. Supreme ownership by the State is fully recognized and the only reason urged for maintaining the existing system of landholding is the badness of the alternative system—administration by public officials. "They do not, however, name the primary obstacle to the proposed change—namely: the enormous cost of equitable compensation, bringing to the community not gain but loss."

A CODE OF LEGAL PROCEDURE.

There was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary a bill drafted by Mr. Crafts to regulate and simplify the mode of procedure in the courts in this State. It is quite long, and perhaps for that reason the committee has substituted for it a much briefer one which it is believed will accomplish the desirable ends Mr. Crafts had in view. The substitute has only five sections, the first two of which are as follows:

> Sec. 1. All courts of record and every Judge thereof may hereafter, to the full extent of their respective jurisdiction, administer legal and equitable rights and apply legal and equitable remedies in favor of either party in one and the same suit, so that the legal and equitable rights of the parties may be enforced and protected in one action; provided, that wherever there is any variance between the rules of equity and the rules of common law, in reference to the same matter, the rules of equity shall prevail.
>
> Sec. 2. All the pleadings other than bills of discovery shall contain only a plain and concise statement of the material facts on which the pleader relies for his claim or defense. The court may order further and more particular statements; and if, in the opinion of the court, the pleadings do not sufficiently define the issues in dispute it may direct the parties to prepare other issues, and such issues shall, if the parties differ, be settled by the court. When a party in any pleading denies an allegation of fact in the previous pleading of the opposite party he must not do so evasively but he must answer the point of substance.

These two sections are taken with hardly the change of a word from the Connecticut statute designed to regulate the practice and proceedings in all civil actions. The first of these abolishes the now useless and unmeaning distinction between law and equity. If this bill passes no litigant after he has spent three or four years over a suit will be informed by the Supreme Court that his lawyer made a mistake by commencing his suit at common law instead of equity and that it will be necessary to begin at the beginning and go all over it again.

The object of the second section is to put an end to demurrers and delays and to bring the parties to an issue as speedily as possible. "The one great advantage of setting forth the facts in a case in a complaint and in the answer is the presentation of them at once to the court, and having the court pass upon them without waiting to have them developed and brought out on a trial of the issues."

The amount of time wasted now in the courts in getting down to business and finding just what the issue is is frightful and there should have been a reform long ago. This section will save the time of courts and the time and money of litigants. It is stated in the dispatches that the bill seems likely to pass the House. It ought to, and the Senate also. The Governor, who in his message called attention to the urgent need for law reform, will sign it gladly. The General Assembly must not adjourn leaving the practice in the courts in the wretched state it is in now and long has been.

A LAW passed in 1869 and still on the statute books provides that when any two companies consolidate the consolidated company shall be liable for the debts of each of the two companies existing or accrued prior to the consolidation. A bill now on second reading in the Senate proposes to reënact this law with the following proviso tacked onto it: "That two or more companies incorporated for the same or similar general purposes may be consolidated in pursuance of the provisions of the law governing the consolidation of incorporated companies."

That law is one which was passed in 1873 and amended in 1889. It says that "the provisions of this act in reference to the consolidation of corporations shall only apply to corporations of the same kind and engaged in the same general business and carrying on their business in the same vicinity, and that no more than two corporations now existing shall be consolidated into one."

If the proviso at the tail end of the pending bill means anything it means a broadening of the present law on the subject of the consolidation of corporations, so that more than two may unite. For instance, all the gas companies of Chicago might melt into one and defy the anti-trust laws. Some of the surface and elevated street railroad companies of this city which are incorporated for the same general purpose, being the carrying of passengers, might consolidate with ease. From the peculiarly blind way in which it is sought to amend the law it is possible that the consolidation to be accomplished under it if it is passed is not in all respects desirable.

EDITOR DANA continues to make a great deal of Noyes over his libel suit.

ENGLISHMEN are disposed to envy the United States the possession of its Supreme Court, and we betray no confidence in saying that Secretary Carlisle ardently wishes the Englishmen had it.

"SCHOOLMASTER" HARVEY is going about the country saying there are 50,000,000 homeless and destitute people in the United States. This is almost as reckless in its disregard of truth as his arguments on the silver question.

DESHA BRECKINRIDGE, Income Tax Collector, is after the gamblers. He says their winnings must pay a revenue to the government, whether counterbalanced by subsequent losses or not, and it is believed he is prepared to enforce this ruling, if necessary, with the aid of a large and exceedingly keen knife.

WATER always seeks its level, but oil is believed to have a slippery way of getting above its proper level now and then without any good excuse.

THE "Englewood or bust" movement of the Alley "L" has almost reached the parting of the ways.

THERE will never be a better time than now to start vegetarian restaurants.

IT is clearly Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's intention that the balance of good morals shall be in favor of the United States.

IN the opinion of many good judges the wreckers who are leisurely tearing down the Government Building at Jackson Park have improved the appearance of the structure wonderfully.

AND now it is said rheumatism can be cured by using a mixture of gin and horseradish. In mild cases the horseradish may be occasionally omitted.

CHIEF BADENOCH already views with alarm.

ONLY 1,863,509, New York?

NOW FOR Vogner.

OLD LETTERS BOB UP.

EPISTLES WRITTEN BY WASHINGTON FOUND AT THE CAPITAL.

He Shows How Deep Was His Interest in the Building of the Federal City—Bickerings of the Commissioners Rebuked—Discusses Work on the Residence for the President—Novel Insight Into the Business Character of the Father of His Country.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—Fifty-two autograph letters of George Washington, discovered in an old book hidden away in the archives of the War Department, furnish an interesting chapter of the early history of the National Capital. During the eight years that Washington was President of the United States he never lost an opportunity to advance the interests of the city bearing his name, and he watched the Commissioners charged with the construction of the public buildings closely. He was an advocate of home rule, too, and in one of his letters urged strongly that the three Commissioners should be residents of the Federal City. There were bickerings and disputes regarding the management of affairs at Washington more than a century ago, just as there are in municipalities today, and some of the details are interesting even after the lapse of a century. This old book at the War Department, which contains so much concrete history of the early days of the capital, in addition to the Washington letters contains autograph communications from Presidents Adams, Buchanan, Fillmore, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Taylor, and John Tyler. All of them relate to matters closely interwoven with the interests of Washington, but none of them will be read with as much interest as the letters written by the Father of his Country.

First of the Washington Letters.

First on the list of the Washington letters is a communication dated Philadelphia, March 11, 1791, addressed to Daniel Carroll, one of the Commissioners, whose residence, Duddington, formerly was situated south of the present Capitol building. In this letter President Washington said:

> It is not in my power to determine whether I can set out on Monday or not, as my fixing the day for meeting the Commissioners at Georgetown must depend upon my departure from this place. I cannot determine upon the former until the latter is decided. If I find the roads do not mend much I shall not be anxious about beginning my journey, even if business would permit.

A few days later, while at Mount Vernon, April 3, 1791, Washington wrote to the Commissioners:

> It is of the greatest moment to close this business with the proprietors of the lands of which the Federal City is to be. Perhaps the friends of the measure may think it materially so from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to me, dated the 27th ult.:
>
> "A bill was yesterday ordered to be brought into the House of Representatives here for granting a sum of money for building a Federal hall and house for the President. Though I do not want any sentiment of mine promulgated with respect to it, this marks unequivocally in my mind the design to carry the residence law into effect."

Times were not very flush in Virginia a century ago, judging from another extract from the Washington letters, in which it is stated:

> Immediately upon my arrival at Richmond I applied to Gov. Randolph for money for Federal purposes, although by law the payment of the $120,000 was to be made by installments. The Governor is well disposed to advance the money at earlier periods, but, alas, the Treasury is empty. He has promised me, however, that as soon as he can obtain the money needed it shall be remitted to Washington. It having been indicated to me that the proprietors of Georgetown are desirous of being comprehended in the limits of the Federal City, I see no objection to the measure, provided the land-holders agree to cede to the public on the same terms as those under the combined agreement. If this measure is seriously contemplated, the present is a fit moment for carrying it into effect, and the old and new towns would be blended and assimilated as nearly as circumstances would admit, and Maj. l'Enfant might be instructed to lay out the whole accordingly.

Next Writes from Charleston.

Charleston, South Carolina, was the next place from which President Washington wrote, under date of May 7, 1791. In that letter he said:

> It is an unfortunate circumstance in the present stage of the business relative to the Federal City that difficulties unforeseen and unexpected should arise to darken, perhaps destroy, the fair prospect which it presented when I left Georgetown. The pain which this course occasions me is the more possibly felt as I had taken pleasure during my journey through the several States to relate the agreement and to speak of it on every proper occasion in terms which applauded the conduct of the parties as being alike conducive to the public welfare and to the interest of individuals.

Nov. 13, 1792, President Washington, writing from Philadelphia said:

> I am more than gratified with the prices derived from the sale of lots in the Federal City and am pleased to find that a number of mechanics were among the purchasers. They will not only, in all probability, be among the first improvers, but will be valuable citizens. The circumstances under which Mr. Blodgett bid off the square near the Capitol were such as occur at almost every public sale. I agree, however, with you that it would be best for the circumstances not to be generally known. It is desirable that every opportunity to dispose of lots should be embraced and in proportion as numbers become interested in the Federal City and the public works advance, constant attendance at the spot will be more and more requisite on the part of those superintending this business. As neither of the Commissioners resides there, some active and competent character vested with proper authority should be constantly on the ground to superintend the transaction of this business.

The President's Residence.

Just before the expiration of his first term as President of the United States, writing from Philadelphia, March 3, 1793, President Washington said:

> When it was suggested to increase the dimensions of the President's house one-fifth, I had no idea that it would carry the expense of that building to anything like the sum of £77,900 sterling as estimated. It was always my idea that the building should be so arranged that only a part of it should be erected at present, but upon such a plan as to make the part so erected an entire building and admit of an addition in future as circumstances might render proper without hurting but rather adding to the beauty and magnificence of the whole as an original plan. A house which would be very proper for the President of the United States for some years to come might not be considered as corresponding with other circumstances at a more distant period. To avoid the inconvenience which might arise hereafter on that subject, I wish the building to be upon the plan I have mentioned, but I must confess that I cannot see how so great an increase of expense would arise from the small increase of dimensions proposed. However, as I do not profess to be an accurate judge of these matters, I cannot undertake to say the additional expense is inconsistent.

In a private communication dated Nov. 5, 1795, President Washington says:

> I approve the plan of applying to the Legislature of Maryland for an amount of money for the purposes of the Federal City, provided that it certainly could be obtained. Let me entreat you not to be led into the attempt upon slight grounds. An essay and failure may be attended with very serious consequence in the other plan which has been approved, and would weaken if not altogether destroy some of your most powerful arguments with Congress. Although present appearances may not sufficiently indicate the fact, the City of Baltimore will be found against you, and this ought to be calculated upon. Intelligent people of that place, however tranquil over the present flourishing state of the town and trade, cannot view the progress of the Federal City and the inland navigation of the Potomac without perceiving the ultimate effect and wishing to advocate the means which will contribute thereto to another object more interesting to them, I mean, opening the Susquehanna, which is now reviving and getting into activity again, and is, I presume, equally in want of pecuniary aid. From Mr. Scott's acquaintance with the individual members of the Legislature, he might, if his visit to Annapolis could be covered by any good pretense, contribute much to a previous knowledge of what would be the probable issue of the attempt at this loan and advance or retreat accordingly.

This One Is Emphatic.

Another autograph letter from Washington is dated July 1, 1796, and says:

> The decisive manner in which you considered the notification of Mr. Hadfield was in my opinion very proper. There ought to be no trifling in these matters. Coaxing a man to stay in office or do his duty while he is in it is not the way to accomplish the object. The continual disappointments of Messrs. Morris and Nicholson are really painful. One would hope that their assurances are not calculated for delay, and yet they seem to admit of hardly any other interpretation.

Consequently a knowledge of the bickerings and disputes between the Commissioners reached President Washington at Philadelphia, and he wrote a letter of admonition to them, in which he said:

> The dissensions and controversies which so frequently happen in your city are extremely to be regretted. Nothing, I am persuaded, would contribute more to appease them and to remove the jealousies, which without will forever exist, than the residence of the Commissioners within the city. For this reason, in behalf of the public, I give it as my decided opinion that they ought and it is my expectation that they will remove into it before the building operations of the ensuing year commence. It would, I conceive, be submitting to a novel doctrine to have the Commissioners of any city non-residents thereof. How much greater, then, it must be in one where there are such a variety of objects to attend to and such incessant calls upon their activity. Mr. Walker's talk appears to me to be as impolitic as it is indecent and intemperate. I thought it expedient to require the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, and having done so I submit the course to be pursued, prosecution in this city, if Mr. Walker has become a resident of it.

Sentiments on Public Buildings.

Shortly before he went out of office President Washington wrote from Philadelphia—Feb. 15, 1797—as follows:

> I shall confine the subject of this letter wholly to the expression of my sentiments relative to the public buildings. These buildings ought to be commenced; but when the difficulty of obtaining loans and the disadvantageous terms on which the money is borrowed has become apparent; when I see those whose interest it is to appreciate the credit of the city and to aid the Commissioners in all their laudable exertions brooding over their jealousies and spreading seeds of distress and want, I perceive that the public mind is in a state of doubt, if not in despair of having the principal buildings in readiness for Congress by the time contemplated. For these reasons, I am most decidedly of opinion that the edifices for the executive offices ought to be suspended that the work on the house for the President should advance no faster at the expense of retardment of the Capitol than is necessary to keep pace therewith and to preserve it from injury. All the means nonessential for other purposes and all the force ought to be employed on the Capitol. It may be relied on that it is the progress of that building that is to inspire or depress public confidence. Considered in a simple point of view the matter stands thus: Are the funds sufficient to accomplish all the objects which are contemplated? If debts arise, then which of these objects ought to be preferred? On this ground there will be but one opinion. Everybody would cry out, the Capitol. It would gratify the public wishes and expectations, might possibly appease the clamor, and if all the buildings cannot be completed in time no material evil would result from the postponement of the subordinate offices until the Capitol is in such a state of forwardness as to remove all doubts of its being ready for the reception of Congress by the time appointed. In proportion as that building advances and doubts subside private buildings would be erected where they would be most wanted for the accommodation of the members. The public offices might shift, as they have done, a while longer.

Day Before He Laid Down the Reins.

On the day before he finally laid down the reins of government at Philadelphia—March 3, 1797—Washington wrote as follows to the Commissioners of the City of Washington:

> Three things relative to the City of Washington call for my decision, and this is the last day I have power to give any. The first respects the dispute with Mr. Law touching the conveyances of lots; the second to my approbation of the plat for the executive offices; and the third to the instrument you transmitted to me in your letter of the 31st of January. With regard to the first, however hard and unexpected the case may be as it affects the public interest, and whatever my private opinion on some points may be, I think it safest and all things considered perhaps best to let the opinion of the law officer of the government herewith inclosed prevail, and I advise it accordingly. The second not only meets my approbation, but is approved also by heads of departments, and will, if the facts and other circumstances will permit, be carried into effect, for which purpose the plans are returned with my approving signature. On the other, the third point, the bill for incorporating the Commissioners of the City of Washington has not been passed into a law in consequence of the superior claim of more important matters upon the attention of Congress, in the close of the present session. The instrument you transmitted to me, as mentioned before, having been located according to the advice of the Attorney-General, you will herewith receive formally executed. Another matter occurs which is necessary to apprise you of. In a letter of Jan. 31 it is said: "We have forwarded to the Secretary of State a plan of this city under cover to Messrs. Willink with all the public property particularly designated on the face of it, and have written to these gentlemen pressing them to forward the loan by all the means in their power." Inquiring the other day of the Secretary if it was dispatched, he assured me that no such packet had been received by him. Your letter of the 27th ultimo is received, and I am sorry your prospect of a loan of Holland is so bad. With esteem and regard, I am, always yours, G. WASHINGTON.

PERSONALS.

The Princess Maud of Wales rides a bicycle. She wears a tailor made costume with plain skirt.

M. Guzman, a musical enthusiast, has left 50,000 francs to the City of Paris to pay for musical entertainments for the sick poor in hospitals and asylums.

Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" maintains its popularity. Ten thousand copies of the book were sold last year by the London publishers alone.

Col. Cockerill seems to be having a high old time in Japan. Think of sitting down and being interviewed by Li Hung Chang and sipping tea with him that costs $75 a pound.

Lord Rosebery purchased recently a magnificent necklace which is said to have once formed part of the French Crown jewels and which cost the Premier something like £20,000.

The widow of Gen. Anderson of Fort Sumter fame treasures as a relic in her Washington home the flag at which the first shot of the besieging Confederates was fired. The flag was draped about the coffin of Gen. Anderson at his funeral.

Sardou's success as a playwright has made him a millionaire, but he is still an indefatigable worker. He rises at 7 o'clock, and after a light breakfast labors on with his pen until 3, with a brief interval for lunch. The rest of the day he gives to enjoyment.

Gen. Sommer, commanding an Austrian brigade in Bosnia, has been experimenting successfully with dogs for war purposes. A hundred and fifty dogs have been taught to carry the mails into the mountains to distances that occupy them two or three hours.

Admiral Sir William Fanshawe Martin, Bart., G. C. B., who died recently at 94, was the senior officer in the English navy. He entered the navy in 1813 and was a midshipman on one of the vessels blockading the Scheldt when the battle of Waterloo was fought.

Miss Helen Gould, who is now in Southern Texas for her health, has consented to act as sponsor for the famous Chickasaw Guard of Memphis at the inter-State drill and encampment, which takes place next month. Memphis will never forget Jay Gould's contribution of $5,000 to her yellow fever fund.

Dr. Marmorek, a young Viennese studying with Pasteur, is said to have discovered the bacillus that causes blood poisoning and inflamed wounds. He calls it Streptococcus pyogenes and says that he has found out the antidote as well. The remedy can be used also for cases of diphtheria too malignant to be cured by serum.

President Cleveland's chief recreation at Woodley is a drive in the afternoon and a game of cards in the evening. The President is a good whist player and is also fond of penuchle. He has been strongly urged of late to take to horseback riding for exercise, but his friends have failed to make an equestrian of him. He has been gaining flesh again of late.

CURRENT NOTES.

Most of the devil's weapons have been presented to him by the politicians.—*Galveston News.*

An anti-monopolist is one who would like to put himself in a millionaire's place.—*Texas Siftings.*

She—"Why is Mr. Scherzo so sad when he sings?" He—"I suppose he wants to be in sympathy with his audience."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Applicant—"Please, mum, the lady wot washes the steps for that woman which lives opposite ses as you wants a girl."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

"Here is Col. Jinks. He wants you to explain the financial question to him." "Certainly, Colonel. Can you lend me $10?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"I am very much better this morning," said Mrs. McBride. "I feel like a new woman." "I hope you won't dress like one," replied her husband fervently.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Wronged Wife—"Haven't I suffered in a thousand ways since I married you?" Heartless Husband—"There is one way you haven't." Wronged Wife (indignantly)—"In what way is that?" Heartless Husband—"In silence."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"Sir," remarked the rich father to the suitor, "after the investigation I have made into your character I cannot give you my daughter Emma." "All right," answered the persistent suitor, "then how about one of the others?"—*Boston Post.*

First Boy (to boy up a telegraph pole)—"Come down 'ere and I'll fight you." Second Boy (up the pole)—"Shan't." First Boy—"Yer a coward an' afraid to come down." Second Boy—"Yes, an' yer know it, or yer wouldn't 'ave wanted to fight me."—*Harlem Life.*

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

UMRA KHAN REPULSES THE BRITISH FORCES IN CHITRAL.

Col. Battye, in Command of a Portion of Gen. Waterfield's Brigade, Attempts to Punish Some of the Malcontents—His Force Narrowly Escapes Annihilation by the Fanatics—Col. Battye Is Killed—Spaniards Capture Gen. Mateo's Expedition—White Squadron at Colon.

Simla, April 14.—The guides and infantry belonging to the brigade of Gen. Waterfield, part of the force operating against Umra Khan of Jandol, were detached from the brigade and sent across the Pung Jkora River to reconnoiter and to chastise some villagers who had been firing on the British camp. The British met a strong force of the enemy and were compelled to retreat, covered by an artillery fire from the camp. Col. Battye was killed and several others of the British force were wounded. The natives showed great determination, and are still in force on the Pung Jkora River. The Third Brigade has joined the First and Second Brigades at Sado.

The natives kept up a fire on the British while the latter were engaged in constructing a raft bridge over the river. The bridge was finally finished and Col. Battye, who was in command of the guides, crossed over safely, with orders to form a camp in the morning and destroy the native villages. The natives, finding their fire had not prevented the completion of the bridge, decided to destroy it.

During the night they threw immense logs into the river above the bridge. These were caught in the rapid current and carried down with great force on the frail bridge, dashing it to pieces. With the destruction of the bridge Col. Battye and his party were cut off from the main body of the British forces. Col. Battye, however, had proceeded into the hills to punish the natives. So he signaled across the river to Gen. Waterfield that two hostile bodies were approaching. Gen. Waterfield signaled back orders for Col. Battye to retreat. Gen. Waterfield's force covered the retreat with their mountain battery and Maxim guns, which were moved to the bank of the river for this purpose.

Col. Battye executed the retreat in a masterly manner. When hotly pressed by the enemy a halt would be made and a withering fire poured into the pursuers, whose confusion would enable the British force to retire. This maneuver succeeded until the British reached a wide place, when, through fear of hitting their men, Gen. Waterfield's party was told to cease firing, leaving Col. Battye to depend upon his own resources.

The natives tried to cut off the retreat to the river, and the aspect of affairs looked serious. The retreat, however, continued in an orderly manner. One section would halt and fire to cover the retreat of the others, and would retire to their comrades before the natives would again start in pursuit of them. These tactics were followed until the enemy was within thirty yards of the river. Col. Battye was killed by a bullet just as the British got within hailing distance of Gen. Waterfield's camp. The enemy lost heavily.

It is now reported they have dispersed. Materials are being hurried forward for the construction of a suspension bridge across the river.

London, April 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Pung Jkora says besides Col. Battye three Sepoys were killed. Capt. Peobles was severely and twenty men slightly wounded.

SURRENDERS GEN. MACEO'S MEN.

Havana Reports Tell of Bad Reverses for the Insurgents.

Havana, April 14.—A report reaches here from Palmarito, a village in the province of Santiago de Cuba, of an engagement between government forces and insurgents near that place. The government forces were made up of regular infantry and a number of volunteers, while the insurgents were under the command of Brig.-Gen. Flor Crombet, who, it is said, was killed. One Colonel, Maj. Fostier, and Tomas Sainz, secretary of Maj.-Gen. Maceo, were taken prisoners by the government forces. One Lieutenant was wounded. Jorge Estrada surrendered all the men belonging to Gen. Maceo's expedition. Troops are in pursuit of the rest of the party.

Tampa, Fla., April 14.—Late advices from Cuba report the arrival of Maximo Gomez on the island, as well as a further uprising in Puerto Principe. Manuel Sangilly, the brother of the imprisoned General, Sangilly, arrived here on the steamer Mascotte tonight.

WHITE SQUADRON ANCHORS AT COLON

Four Cruisers Under Admiral Meade's Command Arrive in Colombian Waters.

Colon, April 14.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Four warships of the North Atlantic squadron of the United States navy, now on a cruise in the West Indies and Caribbean Sea, have arrived here. They are the cruisers New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati. Admiral Meade is in command. The run from Port au Prince, Hayti, was made in three days. Before coming to anchor the squadron was put through a series of evolutions, thus giving the spectators ashore an idea of its efficiency in case an emergency should arise. The American colony gave a grand banquet to Admiral Meade and his officers as a testimonial of appreciation of a visit from the famed white squadron.

It is reported two vessels of the squadron will leave shortly for Greytown, Nicaragua.

RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Inhabitants of Interior Flocking to the Seaports for Safety.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—Surgeon-General Wyman has received a letter from United States Consul Wyatt at Santiago de Cuba, dated March 30, informing him that during the first part of the month three deaths from yellow-fever occurred in that city. "The mortality for the last fifteen days," he says, "is probably heavier on account of the presence of 5,000 new recruits for the Spanish army. Fever has not entirely died out during the winter and has started in anew in a malignant form, and, with the revolution on hand, the summer promises to be exceedingly unhealthy." Mr. Hyatt adds: "The Cubans themselves are practically exempt from the ravages of the fever and have therefore but little to fear in this direction. The country people and residents of the small villages in the interior are flocking to the large seaport towns for safety, and Santiago, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo are crowded much beyond their capacity of caring for them, and consequently poverty, squalor, and filth abound, and my agent at Manzanillo reports a famine is imminent."

PANIC IN A BARCELONA BULL RING.

Infuriated Beast Causes a Wild Stampede of Spectators.

Barcelona, April 14.—During a bull fight here today the enraged beast jumped over the barriers and among the spectators. A wild rush was made for the exits and in the stampede many persons were injured. The employes made an attempt to capture the bull, but they could not get him, and finally a civil guard fired at him with his carbine, killing the animal and one of the spectators. As soon as it was known the bull was dead the spectators hurried back to their seats and the entertainment proceeded as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

DE CASTELLANE WRITES OF AMERICA

Anna Gould's Father-in-Law's Impressions from Contact with the Goulds.

Paris, April 14.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Revue de Paris, the chief French review, will publish tomorrow an article by the Marquis de Castellane entitled "A Fortnight in the United States." The article is generally eulogistic. Much space is devoted to a description of New York newspapers. The American newspaper, he says, is a daily photograph of mankind, but journalism is a business, like dry goods or guano. The writer concludes that the love of liberty and love of wealth are the chief characteristics of the American people. He thinks it will require a longer time "to 'de-dollarize' America than it required to de-Christianize France."

INCENDIARIES BUSY AT MATANZAS.

Fifteen Persons Injured and Over $20,000 Damage Dome.

Tampa, Fla., April 14.—The conflagration on Garbelt and Matanzas, the principal streets of Matanzas, Cuba, Friday night, destroyed the large warehouse occupied by Beabollido & Co., sugar dealers, and owned by Miret Bros. The loss is estimated at $200,000, insured in the North British and Sun Insurance companies. Fifteen persons were injured at the fire, which is attributed to incendiarism. A previous announcement of an intent to fire the town Sunday night now appears well grounded.

RUSSIA MUST HAVE A GOLD CURRENCY

Prohibition of Business Transactions on a Gold Basis to Be Removed.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Novosti declares the Minister of Finance intends to prepare for the establishment of a gold currency by permitting payments and business transactions on the basis of the gold ruble, which has hitherto been forbidden. The depreciation in silver renders impossible the establishment of an actual silver ruble currency, which is the Russian nominal standard, as represented by the paper ruble.

KOMATSU TO TAKE CHARGE IN CHINA

Prince to Visit Shimonoseki Before Going to the Front.

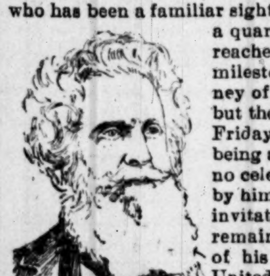
Hiroshima, April 14.—Prince Komatsu, escorted by three men-of-war, sailed today for Shimonoseki, whence he will proceed to take command of the Japanese troops in China.

Earthquake Shocks in Italy.

Rome, April 14.—A sharp earthquake was felt tonight in Venice and Verona.

GEN. JONES STARTS FOR THE CENTURY.

He Rounds Out His Ninety-first Year at Dubuque, Ia.


GEORGE W. JONES.

Dubuque, Ia., April 14.—[Special.]—The venerable ex-Senator, Gen. George W. Jones, who has been a familiar sight in this city for a quarter of a century, reached the ninety-first milestone in the journey of life last Friday; but the day being Good Friday and the General being a good Catholic, no celebration was held by him. He had issued invitations to the two remaining colleagues of his service in the United States Senate to visit him and help him fittingly commemorate the occasions. These venerable men are Alpheu. Felch of Michigan and James W. Bradbury of Maine. Both sent letters of regret stating their inability to accept the invitation owing to the infirmities of age, and heartily congratulating the General on his remarkable preservation of health and vigor. The idea, therefore, of a celebration was given up. Today the General attended Easter services at the cathedral, and later the funeral of his old friend, Mrs. J. W. Markle. Only his immediate family sat down to dinner with him. Gen. Jones has lived in Dubuque and vicinity since 1826, or about seventy years, and has never known a day's serious illness.

LEAVES THE PULPIT TO BE MAYOR.

The Rev. C. S. Starkweather Preaches His Farewell Sermon.

Duluth, Minn., April 14.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles S. Starkweather, Mayor-elect of Superior, who will be sworn into office tomorrow, preached his farewell sermon tonight. Mr. Starkweather is the first clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be elected to such an office in this country. In his address tonight he said:

"Two weeks ago I tendered my resignation to the vestry of this church. I want to deny a report which has been in circulation that the Bishop of Milwaukee had signified to me his desire that I hand in my resignation. I wish to denounce this as false in every sense of the word. The Bishop of Milwaukee has never in any way, by letter or person or otherwise, intimated to me that he desired I should withdraw from the work in this parish. On the other hand, he has asked me to continue my work."

In an interview Mayor Starkweather says he will run no Sunday-school government. He has never been fanatical on religious affairs and does not intend to be so in regard to political maters. He has no belief in prohibition, and saloons he considers the poor man's clubs. As the rich men's clubs are open Sunday he does not see why the poor men's clubs should be closed.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Mrs. Margaret Garvey.

Mrs. Margaret Garvey, 95, who died of old age Saturday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Ford, No. 549 Washington boulevard, was buried yesterday. The funeral services were held in St. Jarlath's Church, Jackson boulevard and Hermitage avenue, the Rev. Father Cotter officiating. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery. Mrs. Garvey was born in County Louth, Ireland, March 18, 1800. Nicholas Lennon, a wealthy stock raiser, was her father. At the age of 18 she married Edward Garvey, Newton Hamilton, County Armah. In 1828 she emigrated with her husband to Canada and settled in Toronto, where Mr. Garvey engaged in the brick business. In 1862 they came to Chicago and lived at No. 54 West Chicago avenue. Mr. Garvey died twenty years ago and since then she has lived with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Ford. Six children survive her, Mrs. G. W. Hale, Mrs. W. J. Quirk, Mrs. Robert Lennon, Mrs. W. H. Ford, Mrs. Richard Eid of South Lima, N. Y., and Edward Garvey of Geneseo, N. Y.

Col. James P. Simpson.

Col. James P. Simpson of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry died Thursday, April 11, at his residence, Greenfield, O. Col. Simpson had lived in Chicago from the year 1892 till last fall and had a large circle of friends in the city. His death was caused by paralysis of the heart, due to the culminating effects of wounds received in the civil war. He had been an invalid for the last eight years of his life. Col. Simpson was 57 years of age. His military service during the war extended through four years, which were chiefly spent under the command of Gen. Rosecrans. The latter part of his war record was under Gen. Sherman, in whose march to the sea he participated. He leaves a widow, six sons, and two daughters. His funeral took place at Greenfield, O., Saturday under the auspices of the McCoy Post, G. A. R., Columbus, O.

Col. Colwert K. Pier.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14.—Col. Colwert K. Pier, one of the best known war veterans in Wisconsin, died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy. Col. Pier was the son of Edward Piee, the first white settler at the location of Fond du Lac. Col. Pier was a lawyer and his widow and three daughters have all been admitted to the bar, Mrs. Pier being a Court Commissioner. Col. Pier was the first volunteer from Fond du Lac and took a conspicuous part at the Battle of the Wilderness with Gen. Grant, where he won a promotion to Lieutenancy, afterwards being detailed on courtmartial duty at Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out in 1865.

Funeral of Mrs. W. A. Spalding.

The funeral of Mrs. W. A. Spalding took place yesterday from the residence of her son-in-law, Ferdinand W. Peck, No. 1826 Michigan avenue. The sermon was preached at the house of the Rev. John Rouse of Trinity Episcopal Church, and the interment was at Rosehill. The pall-bearers were: William Penn Nixon, A. F. Seeberger, John Field, F. W. Marchisi, Col. John S. Cooper, and L. C. Straight.

J. E. Wolfe.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—J. E. Wolfe, proprietor and editor of the Daily Journal, the only German newspaper in the city, died in a bath tub today. He was 50 years of age and came here from Evansville ten years ago.

Lothar von Meyer.

Berlin, April 14.—Lothar von Meyer, the celebrated chemist, is dead.

Percentage of Foreigners.

There are in the United States, as a whole, 17,330 foreign-born persons to each 100,000 native born.

BILLS ARE ALL RIGHT

ENGROSSING CLERK HILLS SAYS DOCUMENTS AREN'T DAMAGED.

He Declares He Took Care That Neither Fire Nor Water Injured Them—Loss by the Capitol Blaze Slight—Senate Will Be Able to Meet in Its Chamber—Forecast of the Legislative Week—Big Preparations at Denver to Receive the Eastern Silverites.

Springfield, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—Frank E. Hills of Sycamore, enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate, denies in toto the statement made last night by Senator Hamer in which the Senator described the condition of the Senate bills after the fire at the State-House, and said they were so saturated with water as to be illegible. Mr. Hills says the only fact in Senator Hamer's interview is that the Senator was in Springfield. He denies that the work of his department is in arrears, and declares that every bill was completed Friday before his assistants quit work. Mr. Hills said tonight he was in the State-House at the time the fire was discovered and participated in the search for it. Such papers in his office as might be damaged by the spread of the fire were removed by him during the progress of the flames, and he placed where they would catch the dripping water such receptacles for fluids as he could obtain hastily. Not a bill or important paper, Mr. Hills said, was injured in the slightest.

A misapprehension of the extent of the fire has been created by the extravagant stories sent out from this city to the metropolitan press. The actual visible damage may be easily repaired by the expenditure of $400 or $500 which will be ample to pay for patching the roof. There is no other damage evident. A quantity of water poured through the holes in the roof which were chopped by the firemen to get the water on the flames and the water dripped through the ceiling into the Senate Chamber, where it was caught in buckets, tin pans, and cuspidors. There was not at any time real danger to the building or the dome. The smoke was dense in the upper portion of the dome, but the situation was not sufficiently alarming to keep throngs of men, women, and children out of the building, and they rode up in the elevators to the second and third floors at the most critical period. The inspectors today could not find any signs of the fire. The sessions of the Legislature will not be interfered with in the slightest degree.

Arbitration Bill in Shape to Pass.

In the House this week the arbitration bill, a special order on third reading for Wdenesday, having practically no opposition, will be passed without much discussion. An emergency clause is attached to it, and, if it is hurried through the Senate and secures the Governor's signature, as its friends expect, its aid may be invoked at once in the settlement of the troubles in the coal fields which are threatened early in May.

The Judiciary committee bill raising the practice act is a special order for Thursday on second reading. This is of great interest to lawyers, as it radically changes the code of civil procedure in courts of record. There appears to be no opposition to it.

If the House follows the regular order the bills on third reading will be taken up and a number of important measures will thus be put upon their passage. The bill prepared by the Appropriations committee increasing the number of State mine inspectors to ten and providing for their compensation by the coal operators is on this order. Much hostility to the measure has developed among the coal miners of the State, who want the number of inspectors increased but do not want the operators to pay them, as they fear the operators may look to the miners for reimbursement.

Among the other House bills on third reading are:

Morris', to permit the sale of live stock levied upon in attachment suits; Challacombe's, to punish the false entry of horses in races and exhibitions; Pickrell's, declaring express companies common carriers and empowering the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to fix maximum rates; McLaughlin's, to provide for the examination of fire bosses and hoisting engineers at coal mines; Ferns', to include in judgments for wages the services of the laborer's horse or team; Armstrong's, exempting from the road tax persons whose vehicles are equipped with wide tires; Cochran's, to authorize County Judges to release children from the custody of poor houses and to make contracts for their maintenance and education; Snyder's, requiring mine managers to be miners of three years' experience.

The list of the House bills on second reading has already become almost appalling. It now is close to 200.

Big Debate on the Drainage Bill.

There will be only three legislative days this week in the Senate, and on only two of these, Wednesday and Thursday, will committee meetings be held. It is expected Wednesday morning the fate of Humphrey's drainage bill will be settled. In the Committee on Waterways and Drainage, held last Thursday, representatives of the Chicago drainage district appeared before that committee and urged favorable recommendation of Senator Humphrey's bill, which allows an increase of one per cent of taxation in the Chicago drainage district for three years in order that the channel may be finished. The valley people succeeded in securing the favorable recommendation of a substitute bill which it is said by the trustees of the Drainage Board will work a hardship on the taxpayers of the district. It is expected Wednesday morning Senator Munroe, Chairman of the committee, will make his report. Senator Humphrey will move a non-concurrence in the committee report and a long debate will be the result.

Last week all of the West Park bills were passed, but Senator Morrison has a motion pending for reconsideration of the vote by which the most important of these bills passed. It provides for the issuance of bonds by the trustees of the West Park Board. The motion is a special order for next Wednesday. The motion doubtless will be defeated, as there was scarcely any opposition to the passage of the measure.

On the order of third reading is the bill introduced by Senator Mahoney providing for the appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a statue to James Marquette. When this bill was advanced Senator Paisley secured the adoption of an amendment providing that the statue shall be erected on the Capitol grounds, and it was insisted at the time by several of the friends of the bill that this would have the effect of killing it. The calendar was cleared last week of all appropriation bills except this, and Senator Dunlap refrained from calling this measure up. It is possible the bill will be sent back to second reading for the purpose of receding from the amendment before any effort is made to pass it.

Revenue Bill a Special Order.

Senator Littler's voluminous revenue bill has been read a second time, and the consideration of it is a special order for next Wednesday. There has been so much opposition manifested to the measure that there is no probability that it will be advanced.

West Siders will meet at the Illinois club tonight to talk about the West Chicago park bills in the Legislature. The meeting is called by the Illinois club at the request of the West Side Park Commissioners. Attendance at the meeting will be on invitations issued by the Illinois club. Besides the members of that club the invitations have been extended to 100 members of the Ashland and Menoken clubs and a number of West Side taxpayers.

The Illinois club is not committed to an indorsement of the measures. Some of the members favor them and others are opposed to them. The bills if made law will, it is claimed, increase the taxes of the West Town as they provide for a bond issue of $900,000. The supporters of the measures have been, it is said, more active than those who oppose them. The opponents have become more alert in the last few days, however, and are out after the bills with a vengeance. They have issued the following circular:

WEST CHICAGO PARK BILLS.

Have you read them?

Do you know what is asked for in them?

If you are a taxpayer inform yourself at once, and then help to defeat three of the most dangerous special assessment bills ever introduced at Springfield.

Senate bill No. 166 should be defeated, as it amounts to confiscation of your property.

Sec. 6 of Senate bill No. 167 should be eliminated before the bill is passed.

Senate bill No. 169 should be defeated, as it is as dangerous as No. 166.

All three of these bills are for special assessments.

House bill No. 294 should be defeated, as it is dangerous.

House bill No. 295 is the same as Senate bill No. 166, and should be defeated.

House bill No. 296 is the same as Senate bill No. 169, and should be defeated.

Don't listen to plausible talk, but demand that you be shown the bills, and then read them carefully.

If they are passed, then look out for special assessments.

Use your influence to defeat these bills.

"If these bills are enacted," said a West-Sider yesterday, "they will increase our taxes from about two to four mills on the dollar. The improvements are desirable enough, and everybody would like to see them, but at this time the people are not ready for such an increase in taxation. In a more prosperous time we could talk about the matter with some patience, but not now."

BIG RECEPTION FOR SILVERITES.

Denver People Making Great Preparations to Entertain Their Eastern Guests.

Denver, Colo., April 14.—On their arrival in Denver tomorrow morning ex-Congressman Sibley, Senator Jones, and Gen. Warner will be met by a Reception committee, at the head of which will be Gov. McIntyre and Mayor McMurray. A reception will be given to the visitors at the Brown Palace Hotel in the evening, for which arrangements have been made on an elaborate scale. Gov. McIntyre will welcome the visitors to the State and one of them will reply, but the speeches will be brief. Tuesday afternoon an open air meeting will be held on the grounds of the State Capitol. Special trains will be run from all over the State. Accommodations will be provided for over 5,000, but it is expected that from 20,000 to 25,000 people will be present. The program for the remainder of the week has not been completed.

BLOW AT THE SILVER SCHEMERS.

T. J. Sheean Gives Tart Expression of His Opinion of Their Plan.

Galena, Ill., April 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—T. J. Sheean, a prominent Democratic politician of Jo Daviess County, expresses himself on the currency question as follows:

"I am opposed to the free coinage of silver, unless through a monetary conference with other commercial nations. The free coinage of silver by the United States without regard to the action of other nations in my judgment would be the most disastrous policy that could be adopted. It would simply ruin the whole country. I am opposed to holding the Democratic convention June 5. It appears to me that it was called by a few silver schemers, who aspire to be leaders of the Democratic party in Illinois, or perhaps who believe they can ride into office on a free silver tidal wave. The Democratic party has stood always for honest money, and in my judgment it always will do so. Those of us who are Democrats from principle, and not for revenue or office, will not abandon principle for party policy, when such policy will lead to the ruin of this country. The schemers who have called this convention will find, if their scheme is adopted, that they will lose five votes for every one they will gain on the silver craze. I do not know a single active leading Democrat in this county who favors this June convention."

Winchester, Ill., April 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Chairman of the Democratic County (Scott) Central committee is in favor of a 16 to 1 silver proposition; not in favor of free coinage; not heartily in favor of the June convention, but the county may send delegates.

ROGERS HAS A UNIQUE DEFENSE.

He Intends to Use the Prosecution's Witnesses for His Side of the Case.

Topeka, Kas., April 14.—[Special.]—The investigation of charges of drunkenness against William Rogers, Regent of the University of Kansas and State Senator from Washington County, by Cyrus Leland Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Central committee and member of the Republican National committee, will be begun tomorrow by the special legislative committee appointed by Gov. Morrill, Lieut.-Gov. Troutman, and Speaker Lobdell. In the specifications of the charges Mr. Leland alleges that Senator Rogers drinks to excess habitually and that on several occasions he has been seen boisterously drunk in public places. Rogers' defense will be, it is understood, that it is not unusual for politicians to drink, and he will endeavor to prove this fact by the very men whom Leland relies upon to substantiate his charges. It is an open secret that Leland brought the charges against Rogers because the latter, as Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means committee, was instrumental in causing the defeat of a bill making an appropriation for the State Board of Public Works, in which Mr. Leland was greatly interested.

Other Prominent Republicans Invited.

Cleveland, O., April 14.—Besides the invitation to ex-President Harrison to deliver an address at the convention of Republican clubs in this city in June invitations will be extended also to Gov. McKinley, Senator Allison, ex-Speaker Reed, Chauncey M. Depew, and other prominent Republicans.

NEED MONEY FOR THEIR CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Mary E. Holmes Discusses Woman Suffrage Prospects.

Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, discussing the woman convention, had this to say:

"It was an experiment to hold a session so far South, but the result was, on the whole, satisfactory. Though many regular workers were not present, the addition of new members throughout the State brought new enthusiasm into the movement.

"The great need of suffrage is money, and our aim is to secure the co-operation of interested wealthy persons who can give financial if not personal assistance. The work will be pushed this year through the press and by lecturers. At the same time preparation will be made for more effective legislative work. When a new Assembly shall have met new issues of the suffrage question will be presented. In the meantime we shall impress the people with the necessity of sending Representatives to the Legislature more favorable to woman's suffrage. All the districts will be more thoroughly organized, and the work introduced into the working women's clubs."

The four little girl pages of the convention announced their intention to organize a junior suffrage society early next week. The delegates speak enthusiastically of the hospitality of the Decatur people, the old homestead of ex-Gov. Oglesby, now occupied by James Bering, being one to throw open its doors to the suffragists. The delegation visited Lincoln's old home at Springfield on the way home.

Of Interest to Women.

The Fourth Ward Republican Woman's Auxiliary will meet Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at No. 3756 Ellis avenue.

The celebrated sculptress, Miss Harriet Hosmer, will talk on art Monday afternoon before the Young Fortnightly club.

"Literature in Its Relation to Modern Science" is the subject of a paper to be read before the Woman's club Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Lindon W. Bates.

Miss Mary Hannah Krout will read a paper on "Hawaii and the Hawaiians" Thursday evening at the Palmer House before the Illinois Woman's Press Association.

A "Chopin" recital will be given Thursday morning at the residence of Mrs. J. Wesley Doane, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, by Mrs. Mary H. Ford and Miss Maude Peck.

DIES IN AWFUL AGONY IN HIS PULPIT.

Alabama Preacher Takes Strychnine He Intended to Give to Sparrows.

Birmingham, Ala., April 14.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. M. Jessup, an aged Primitive Baptist preacher, met death in a horrible manner at Sandy Ridge, Ala., today. While delivering his sermon he suddenly fell to the floor in spasms, and died with his awe-struck congregation about him. It afterwards developed he had taken a lot of strychnine which he carried in his pocket on bread crumbs to poison English sparrows that infested his yard. He was also in the habit of carrying sugar in his pocket Sundays to clear his throat for his sermon. He took the strychnine by mistake.

WHITE GIRL ELOPES WITH A NEGRO.

Captured at Milwaukee and Taken Back to Niles, Mich.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14.—[Special.]—Sheriff C. H. Whitcomb of Berrien County, Mich., left here tonight for Niles, Mich., having in charge John Herrod, colored, and Matilda Dixon, a 19-year-old white girl. Miss Dixon met Herrod, who is married, at Niles a few months back, and two weeks ago the pair eloped to this city, Herrod leaving his wife and two children. The police here located the pair in the negro quarter of the town. Requisition papers were secured from Gov. Upham yesterday.

BLOOD MAY BE SHED.

FIGHTING IS FEARED AT THE EVERGREEN PARK ELECTION.

Rancorous Feeling Governing the Conduct of the So-Called Anti-Boodle and Anti-Prohibition Factions—Savage Enmity Shown—Celebration in Lappin's Saloon of the Saturday Night Arrests—Peculiar Conduct of Justice Cunningham—Facts Regarding Accounts and Expenses.

There is so much bad blood apparent in Evergreen Park that a good many people fear some of it will be spilled at the village election tomorrow.

To all outward appearances things were comparatively quiet yesterday, but only a small amount of investigation was required to discover an exceedingly heated condition of affairs. The population is, as near as could be learned, about equally divided on the issue, which one side proclaims as being "anti-boodle," and the other "a fight against prohibition." Samuel Overton, George W. Warr, George L. Hamilton, John C. Bailey, Percy Ballou, William A. Bennett, August Gottschalk, and William C. Thompson have the leadership of the reform party with a Republican ticket headed by O. L. Tyler, for President of the Village Board; R. L. Mead, Clerk; Samuel Overton, F. D. Webb, and Nels Parsons, trustees. They are fighting the present board composed of John M. Foley, President; Fremont W. Gunderson, Clerk; Andrew Olin, Edward F. Lowell, Herman Kuschel, John Robb, Leo Frankel, and Joseph While, trustees. Robb, Frankel, and While, however, hold over, so they feel secure, although the charges stand against them quite as much as the other five members who seek reëlection.

The Citizens' ticket, that being the designation given to the administration ballot, has Fred Lappin, the only saloonkeeper in Evergreen Park, as one of its chief supports. In fact he figures as leader of that faction and beer has been flowing so freely at his place lately it is said the breweries are back of him.

Celebrating the Arrests.

That being the "wet" crowd headquarters, the saloon was filled yesterday with a throng noisily celebrating what was considered a fine piece of business in having the leaders of the opposition faction arrested the night before on a charge of "bribing legal voters," and held in bonds of $200. That sensational play on the part of Lappin and his cohorts was the only and altogether absorbing topic of the pretty little village yesterday. The Rev. George Moore was ruthlessly dragged out of a choir meeting, carted away two miles to an old doggery for trial, and did not get back home until after midnight, but the experience had no effect, in so far as any worshiper at the Baptist church could discern, upon the beauty and eloquence of his Easter sermon. Those arrested at the same time, or part of them at least, happened to be the same citizens that figured in the injunction writ before Judge Tuthill last Thursday.

Saturday afternoon Fred Lappin, the saloonist, was arrested on complaint of William A. Bennett, and held in $300 to answer the charge of selling liquor without a village license. Therefore it is quite generally understood, in fact conceded, that the arrest late Saturday night of Attorney Bailey, the Rev. Mr. Moore, Percy Ballou, William A. Bennett, Gus Gottschalk, Alexander Richmond, and William C. Thompson was partly in retaliation and to show those parties "they were not the whole thing in that community."

In order to make it as unpleasant for them as possible they were made to ride over two miles of rough road on Lappin's hayrack to Mount Greenwood, where Justice Cunningham lives, and hustled into a saloon to be tried. Lappin runs a farm as well as a saloon.

Queer Experiences with the Justice.

The prisoners say they had some queer experience with Justice Cunningham. When Mr. Bailey, the lawyer of the band, questioned his knowledge of either common or statutory law on certain points the old man lost his temper and indulged in language that would not look well in print. He also dropped a bit of information for the benefit of young Bailey and his companions to the effect that he had in his time "eat more law than you ducks ever saw."

But the old Justice said he thought there was nothing more serious than spite work in the business, and he would not deal harshly with the boys.

The trouble down at Evergreen Park has been brewing for six months. Mr. Bailey talked yesterday for the anti-boodle faction. According to his story the present Village Board has not only exceeded its authority in running the village into debt, amounting now to some $14,000, but refuses to make an accounting of its stewardship or let the books be examined by others. Irregularities are charged in that a year ago the board issued $10,000 worth of bonds for village improvements out of which it erected a village hall that cost $3,200 and dug a few curb ditches for drainage purposes which start from nowhere, run to nowhere, and do not drain anything. So, along in January of this year, on complaint of Samuel Overton, George W. Warr, and George L. Hamilton, all leading residents and heavy property-owners in the village, Bailey went before Judge Tuthill and got out an injunction against the board stopping it from expending any more money until an accounting could be had. This, it is said, was done at the request of taxpayers representing $400,000 worth of property, and partially on the grounds that a debt of $14,000 had had been incurred.

Up to within two weeks repeated efforts have been made by the board to get this injunction set aside, but without avail. They refused to let the books be examined until the court last Thursday appointed Alexander Richmond, an expert, to go through the books and report to him their condition Saturday morning. Previously, however, it had been reported to the court by another accountant that the indebtedness was $14,098. Then Clerk Gunderson filed an affidavit denying this. Richmond reported such of the books as he could get hold of in bad condition. The books most needed, however, he could not find, consequently Judge Tuthill still declines to dissolve the injunction. The matter, therefore, has now been referred to Master in Chancery Walter Butler and he is to report his findings next Friday.

It is also charged that along between the 8th and 15th of March the board imported forty-five laborers into the village and pretended to give them work on the streets. Aug. Gottschalk made an affidavit that these men were hired and brought in in order to "get even" with him.

John M. Foley, President of the board and candidate for reëlection, gave the other side's version of the situation. However, he admitted the $10,000 issue, the injunction suit, with its allegations, and that they had been accused of going beyond their authority of 5 per cent allowed by law, in piling up a debt, but denied the truthfulness of these charges.

Says It Was Honestly Expended.

He said the $10,000 had been honestly expended in a village hall costing $3,000 less than the contractor's estimate and in grading streets and in draining the village site. In proof of this he pointed to the curb ditches along Ninety-fifth street. Furthermore, when the Armstong Regalia Manufacturing company was forced to shut down its works and throw 300 people out of employment the board, said Mr. Foley, was compelled to take care of quite a number of them, which cost money. He also declared they had never given work to other than persons regularly residing in the village.

Much of the present trouble, he asserted is due to the attitude of B. F. Jacobs, who owns most of the houses in the village, on the saloon question. Mr. Jacobs favors prohibition, and his agent, W. C. Thompson, says Foley has for nine months been worrying tenants who think saloons should be permitted under license to run.

When asked what was meant by the charges of bribing legal voters against the men arrested Saturday night, Mr. Foley said that at a school election held some time ago in which the liquor question was uppermost they tried to buy votes and openly offered $5 apiece for them, and that they heaped abuse upon men who would not thus be influenced.

Samuel Overton, who claims to be the oldest resident of the village, having lived there when it was started, was vigorous in his denunciation of the manner in which the present board has administered the affairs of the village. He also said it was not a question of saloon but of "boodle"; that if the Republican ticket is elected saloons will be permitted, but they will have to pay a license and observe the law.

Every man, woman, and child in the place is worked up to a high pitch of excitement, and they all anticipate a stormy time at the polls tomorrow.

Mr. Foley made the statement that he had perfected arrangements to prevent any serious trouble, but did not disclose what his arrangements are. The other side fear he intends to have a lot of his friends and supporters sworn in as special policemen, much to his advantage and their great disadvantage.

ESCAPED INSANE CONVICTS CAUGHT.

McGuire and O'Donnell Arrested at Pine Plains and Taken Back to Matteawan.

Matteawan, N. Y., April 14.—Patrick McGuire and Michael O'Donnell, two of the five convicts who escaped from the Matteawan Asylum last Wednesday night, were captured at Pine Plains today by Attendant James Coyle of the asylum. This leaves only Perry, for whose arrest a reward of $250 is offered, and Davis, who is said to be even more desperate than the former, still at liberty. Coyle, who arrived at Pine Plains last night, while at the station this morning saw a man's head pop out of an empty car. He ran to the car and fired into it. As he did so McGuire jumped from the other side. O'Donnell was captured, too weak to resist. Leaving him in custody at the station Coyle started after McGuire. He met the convict standing in an open field in a defiant attitude. Coyle started after him, firing three shots.

"If you take me you'll have to take me dead," McGuire yelled defiantly.

"I'll do that," replied Coyle, coming closer to McGuire, who, seeing that capture was inevitable, lay down in the field and said, "Well, you'll have to carry me, anyway."

Coyle persuaded him to go peaceably to the station, and they arrived this evening. Dr. Allison had McGuire and O'Donnell placed in separate rooms, and examined each one at great length. Some months ago a number of patients were employed in scraping the floor of the south isolation ward. From McGuire Dr. Allison learned the fashioning of the keys which freed the men from their cells was begun at that time by some patient employed on the improvement. With these keys and a saw made by McGuire the escape the other day was accomplished.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, EVANSTON, ROBBED

Contribution Boxes Opened and the Contents Taken Away.

St. Mary's Church, Evanston, was entered by thieves Saturday night. They first broke open two money boxes, one the property of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, containing contributions for the poor, and the other votary offerings. It is thought there was between $3 and $4 in each box. Then they went into the tabernacle and took two silver cups valued at $5 apiece. Entrance to the church was obtained by breaking in a window. The police were notified, but up to a late hour last night had found no clew. This is the third time the church in question has been robbed.

May Wind Up the Finishers.

Cleveland, O., April 14.—Aetna Lodge No. 13 of the National Union of Iron and Steel Workers has surrendered its charter and reorganized as a lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This is considered important by iron workers, as it may mark the beginning of the dissolution of the finishers' union.

Dwell in Cities.

In the North Atlantic States 51.81 per cent of the population live in cities of over 8,000 inhabitants.

China. Glass.

Chamber Sets
—AT—
Special Prices.

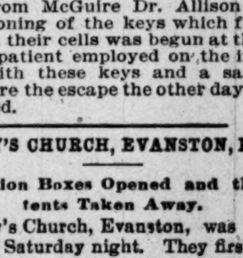
To induce early purchasing for both town and country houses and acquaint the public with our great assortment, we offer our entire line of Toilet Wares this week at greatly reduced prices.

Good Sets (12 pcs. complete), $3.25 and up.
Better " " " $5.25 and up.
Fine " " " $10.00 to $80.00 each.

Burley & Company
145 & 147 STATE-ST.
Cutlery. Lamps.

Oh! What a difference in the evening—when a woman has cleaned house all day with Pearline, instead of the old-fashioned way. It's so much easier. There isn't a thing anywhere about the house (that you'd take water to) but Pearline can save you time and work on it. Saves that wearing rubbing on your paint and wood work, too. And what a difference to every one in the house when the cleaning is done quickly and easily and without any fuming and fretting! You men ought to get together and insist on Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, New York. 443



Nicotine Neutralized

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
ANTI-NERVOUS -DYSPEPTIC

WOOL SOAP
RAWORTH & SCHODDE CHICAGO, U.S.A.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS SIGNATURE.
Raworth & Schodde

Does Your Underwear Pinch
because it's shrunk?
If washed with

WOOL SOAP
'twould always stay the same size. Same is true of blankets and all woolen goods. Cleans carpets so they look like new. ABSOLUTELY PURE—excellent for the BATH.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
RAWORTH & SCHODDE,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Before the Wedding

The necessary preparations include the purchase of stationery, personal ornaments, and appropriate gifts, all of which may be secured from us in the very best quality at proper prices.

SPAULDING & Co.
(Incorporated)
Jewelers,
Cor. State and Jackson Sts.

Washable Button Crown Hats, 57c
CORDED $1.25.
OUR LEADER, 15c. 2c for mailing.
Illustrated Descriptive Lists Free.
SCHULZ & CO.,
36 Washington-st., Chicago.
Formerly Dora Schulz Mfg. Co.

Teeth extracted painlessly without gas by our late scientific method; applied to the gums without pain. All work done as reasonable as possible for good work. We keep our work in repair. No students. References, those who have had teeth extracted and work done: W. T. Jones, 1035 W. Adams-st.; Mrs. Minor, 6409 Harvard-av.; Mrs. Spearly, 513 44th-pl. NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS. 128 State-st., opp. Palmer House. Tel. main 2890

Easter EGGS. The finest variety of European and American Easter Novelties, from one cent to ten dollars, are now on exhibition at GUNTHER'S, 212 State-st.

EVERYBODY with wrinkles, birth-marks, dandruff, freckles, should see JOHN H. WOODBURY, Champlain Building, Chicago, inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

SHE HOOKS MR. HOOPS

ACTRESS BETTINA GERARD TO WED A WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO BOY.

Prospective Groom Scion of a Wealthy Chicago Family and an Actor—Bride That May Be Once a Famous Washington Beauty and Divorced Wife of Arthur Padelford, the Baltimore Swell—Now Depicts the "Twentieth Century Girl"—Horrible Murder of a Negro.

Bettina Gerard has one more conquest to put on her list, and when it is completed with the promised marriage it will link the house of Ordway with that of Hoops. Miss Gerard was born Ordway, a daughter of Gen. Ordway. Her fiance, Arthur Hoops, is a Chicago boy, a scion of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in this city. The young man, for he is still in the early twenties, is, like Miss Gerard, "on the stage," and plays juvenile parts in Nat C. Goodwin's company. He is distinguished as well by a graceful figure typifying six feet and one inch of athletic manhood. Miss Gerard was playing here last week at the Chicago Opera-House in the "Twentieth Century Girl." It was during that period the announcement of the engagement was made to Mr. Hoops' family. Yesterday it was said the engagement has the approval of the family of the groom-elect. While Miss Gerard was here she was a guest at the Victoria, where the immediate relatives of the young actor went to pay their respects to his fiancee.

The date of the wedding has not been fixed. It may have been deferred. It was stated yesterday by Mr. Hoops' brother it would not occur until summer and—well, at least not until then, and it might happen that it would not occur then or at any other time. Miss Gerard has had many suitors and has not lost the charms that made her the belle of the National Capital. The daughter of a distinguished soldier and a beauty, who was talented and accomplished as well, she became famous when she gave her heart away and married Arthur Padelford. The wedding was one of the sensations of the day. It is talked of yet whenever big things of that sort get into the channels of Washington gossip. The President was at her wedding, along with Cabinet officers and lawmakers, and there were enough gorgeous uniforms in the pews reserved for the diplomatic corps to make the glamour of a stage spectacle look rusty by comparison.

About two years after this auspicious event the Padelfords drifted apart. Mr. Padelford was from Baltimore, and before he was made famous by the glory of his wedding he was a society butterfly. Since then he may have returned to his former haunts and the home of the oyster and the oriole. He dropped out of drawing-room life, though, shortly after the divorcement. Mrs. Padelford, however, yearned for the stage, and has been adorning it ever since. For five years she has been behind the footlights. She is now engaged in depicting what the author of the production thought the "Twentieth Century Girl" will look like. The part gives Miss Gerard a chance to look stunning in bloomers. She will play the leading part in the "Mimic World," which opens May 27 in the Bijou Theater, New York.

Arthur Hoops has been on the professional stage four years. He went to New York to study architecture, but he had kept thinking more of "left uppers" and "right centers" than of the tensile strength of pine stringers and iron girders, and grease paint was more to his liking than Ionic columns. He followed the bent of his mind. He was declared to be highly talented when he appeared in private theatricals. He took the step finally and became a regular actor. For three years he has been in Nat C. Goodwin's company, and next September he will take a strong part in a new play to be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York.

FASTEN THE CRIME ON PEARL SMITH.

Her Colored Paramour Found Almost Decapitated in Her Room.

With his head almost severed from his body William Ferguson, colored, was found at 9 o'clock last night lying on the floor in Pearl Smith's room at No. 157 West Lake street. A few minutes later Pearl Smith, who the police say committed the murder, was arrested in Hill & Chapel's saloon, No. 184 West Lake street, and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. Ferguson had been living with the Smith woman. He came to her room in an intoxicated condition at 8 o'clock. After he had gone to bed the woman sent all the inmates of the house out on errands, and when they returned they found Ferguson lying on the floor in a pool of blood. His throat was cut apparently with a razor, and a gash three inches deep and five inches wide was in the left side of his neck. Ferguson is said to have served a two-years' term in the penitentiary for cutting the woman.

HUNTER MURDER IS STILL A MYSTERY

Police Run Down Several Clews With No Satisfactory Result.

Lieut. Dan Keliher and his men worked hard yesterday on the Hunter murder case without satisfactory result. About the only thing accomplished was the puncturing of a number of wild stories which the cranks who always infest a police station at the time of a mysterious murder insist upon pumping into the ears of policemen. Nothing came to light yesterday to weaken the theory that Mr. Hunter was killed by somebody who had a grudge against him and was intimately acquainted with his business habits and the arrangement of his office. Lieut. Keliher is working almost entirely on this line, and feels confident he can unravel the mystery by the time the Coroner's inquest is resumed April 23. The live stock men will hold another meeting today to take further steps toward the unraveling of the crime.

Yesterday morning Lieut. Keliher took possession of the letters and other documents in Mr. Hunter's desk in McCausland & Hoag's office, where he was murdered. These papers revealed nothing beyond the fact that Hunter owed considerable money. It is claimed the police have had under suspicion a man who was at one time closely associated in business with Mr. Hunter and had frequently been a welcome guest at his house. A short time ago, so the story goes, these pleasant relations were disrupted and the men became enemies. At the time the police were taking Mr. Hunter to his home Friday afternoon after he had been assaulted it is said this enemy was seen at the corner of Root and Halsted streets, only two blocks from the Exchange Building. Since then he has had a number of interviews with the police and sought to impress upon them a carefully worked out theory of his own, and his manner has aroused suspicion. When asked about the story last night Lieut. Keliher smiled and said:

"Just like the rest of the 'pipe' stories that have been circulated since the murder. My opinion that the crime was committed by somebody whose enmity had been aroused in business transactions is unchanged."

CORNETIST LEVY IS BADLY BATTERED.

Kicked Almost into Insensibility by an Unknown Assailant.

Jules Levy, the cornetist, was assaulted Saturday evening by a man supposed to be a cab driver whose stand is at Jackson street and Wabash avenue, and severely injured. Mr. Levy said:

"While returning home I was approached by the man, who asked what I had in the box I carried. I ignored him, whereupon he struck me in the face, knocked me down, and kicked me almost to unconsciousness. A man named Farmer assisted me to a drug store, where my injuries were temporarily dressed."

EUROPE WANTS AMERICAN GOODS.

Salesmen from This Country Find Rich New Fields for Their Energy.

Frank W. Teeple of the Chicago Cottage Organ company, who has been in Europe on a business trip since the 1st of February, returned to Chicago yesterday. He was a passenger on the City of Paris with Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bogardus Shaw, and John E. Wilkie, manager of Low's American Exchange at London. Mr. Wilkie is expected to reach Chicago today for an extended visit. Mr. Teeple says business in Europe is good, the demand for American-made articles such as pianos and organs, especially in countries not before visited by salesmen from the United States, being large.

FALLS INTO THE THEATER PARQUET.

Harry Faudett's Struggle for a Seat Nearly Ends Fatally.

While struggling to secure a seat in the first row in the gallery at Hopkins' Theater on State street yesterday afternoon Harry Faudett, aged 16, of No. 235 Blue Island avenue, was crowded over the railing. He fell headlong into the parquet below, a distance of fifteen feet. The fall fractured his left leg below the knee. The crowd which pushed Faudett over the railing was struggling for seats in the center aisle of the gallery. Faudett was the first to reach the gallery, but others were close behind, and when he attempted to take his seat and also preserve a good place for a companion who, weaker than himself, was still in the line on the outside, he was forced towards the low railing. He cried to the other boys to stop pushing, but they paid no heed to his entreaties and he lost his balance and fell into the parquet.

AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING FIRE.

Several Firms Lose Property, the Total Damage Being $5,000.

A blaze which for a short time threatened to be a serious one started at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the rear of the fourth story of the American Surety Building, Nos. 63 to 69 Washington street, and caused damage amounting to $4,000 to $5,000. The fire originated from an unknown cause in the rooms of the Austin & Dee company, refiners and assayers. It spread to the floors immediately above and below, severely scorching the grinding room of the Geneva Optical company on the third floor, and playing havoc with the stock of Alonzo G. Fisher, a wholesale dealer in patent medicines on the fifth floor. The stock of J. W. Cole & Co., patent medicines, on the fifth floor, was also damaged. Some of the tenants on the lower floors sustained loss by water. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. A 4-11 alarm was signaled, and the prompt arrival of a large force of firemen and apparatus prevented the spread of the flames. In the building is the valuable collection of the Institute of Building Arts, which fortunately escaped damage.

Mr. Mills' Second Economic Lecture.

Walter Thomas Mills delivered the second of his lectures on social economic subjects last night at 8 o'clock at the Citizenship Hall, No. 206 La Salle street. The subject last night was "The Factory Town." Mr. Mills painted a depressing picture of the unsanitary and unsatisfactory surroundings in which dwell the multitudes who have abandoned agriculture for city life. Mr. Mills will give another lecture tonight, when he will depict the consequent desolation of the rural districts, and tomorrow night he will offer his suggestions for a remedy. He will use as illustrations the results achieved by the Industrial Christian Union, of which he is President, at the product sharing Village of Hiawatha, Mich.

Robert H. Obee's Funeral.

An inquest will be held this morning on the remains of Robert H. Obee, who was killed by a train at Lakeside Saturday. The funeral will be held at the Episcopal Church, Highland Park, tomorrow morning. The interment will be at Lake Forest. Robert H. Obee was 23 years of age, a son of Mrs. W. G. Obee of Highland Park. He was a man of kindly nature and genial characteristics and a favorite with his associates.

"Tough" Man Gets a Shot in His Leg.

Gregory Murphy, a well-known character, was shot in the leg by Policeman Ryan yesterday at Root street and Wentworth avenue. Murphy told Ryan he was going to whip him before night. He was put under arrest, but on the way to the patrol box broke away and escaped. Later Ryan saw him and started after him. Murphy ran, and the policeman fired, inflicting a flesh wound.

To Oppose the Indiana Avenue Trolley.

Property-owners on Indiana avenue will meet this evening in Cobb & Forbes' Hall, Forty-third street and Prairie avenue, to take action in opposition to the overhead trolley. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Indiana Avenue Improvement Association, and a report of the work done and to be done will be made.

Stray Bits of City News.

The Sheridan club will give an Easter ball at its club-house, Forty-first street and Michigan avenue, this evening.

Alfred Harsen attempted to snatch Miss Jennie McCleland's pocketbook at Madison and Market streets, but was arrested by Policeman Kelly. He will be charged with larceny before Judge Bradwell this morning.

Congressman McGann will speak on the subject of "Labor" at Unity Hall, No. 77 Thirty-first street, tonight. There will also be an entertainment and reception there by the Young Men's Lyceum of All Saints' Parish, and the Lyceum Minstrel Troupe will give an exhibition.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS.

Picturesque Characterization of an Unique Woman.

Mrs. Paran Stevens determined to break into New York society. She literally did so. Her dinners became celebrated. Her receptions became the recourse of distinguished, learned, and brave men and of smart and beautiful women. Her daughter married into English society. Her two sons, before their early deaths, formed companionships that strengthened their mother's society position. She died up to her eyes in functions, in law suits, in real estate schemes, and in purposes to launch a new set of favorites on the world of fashion.

Big hearted in her impulses, mean in her calculations, trustful in her affections, suspicious in business, liberal in charities, stingy in allowances, facile in music, an expert in rounded oaths, splendid in her entertainments, sordid in her investments, reckless in getting jewels, shrewd in buying houses, wasteful in gifts, systematically skimping in wages, she was a paradox and a puzzle, a benefactor and a bully, the dupe of flatterers, the despair of lawyers, the praise of Princes, the terror of trustees, and the comedy of courts. Her blood was as good as New England had, but she knocked out the Knickerbockers with a stocking filled with dollars. Her learning was such as would have become a collegian, but she proved that a hotelkeeper's widow could forge to the front of metropolitan society and Newport life—when, until her assault, those forces were closed to her kind. She was at the goal before the Vanderbilts started, and she put the Goulds abreast with the Belmonts and ahead of the Astors, while each of those great plutocratic plants was embarrassed by scandals.

Fine in wit, coarse in manner, delicate in art taste, vulgar in personal display, a connoisseur in music, and a quarreler in her kitchens and stables, the hostess of Bishops and Lords, and defendant against tradesmen, she had the contradictions which should make journalism considerate toward her, for to it she was a topic and a target for a generation.

And this generous, mean, scheming, mercurial, discriminating, audacious, radiant, repulsive, helpful, and litigious Yankee woman is dead at 65, says the Brooklyn Eagle. She caught pneumonia at a musicale and aggravated it by a row with a tenant. She died thinking of the best way to compromise a litigated debt, but her final thought was occupied with designs to aid a brilliant musician, in whose success her musical enthusiasm was enlisted, as well as her wish to add a brilliant genius to a cluster of proteges. The use of her millions as a battering ram to level society's opposing walls was followed by their employment to build up her power where she had broken in. The rest was explained by the energy and contradictions of her character and by the unceasing battles she waged to depose or distance rivals, to ally her children with the rich or great, to augment her property while using it, and to mix ostentatious charity with spectacular functions, while both were relieved, as it were, by a propensity for the disputation and postponement of debts from servitors and creditors that kept sharp the barter side of her nature.

SIT IN JEFFERSON DAVIS' OLD PEW.

His Wife and Daughter Attend Easter Services in Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., April 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis attended services at St. Paul's Church today and sat in the pew formerly occupied by Jefferson Davis, and in which he was seated on the Sunday morning when he received news of the evacuation of Richmond.

Growth of the Banana Trade.

There were 17,864,714 bunches of bananas consumed in the United States last year. Jamaica, Cuba, Honduras, and Colombia supply most of the fruit, and its transportation has become an important item in the business of various steamship companies. It is within the easy memory of people of middle age when a banana was a great rarity. But now unquestionably the consumption of this one tropical fruit in this country has become large enough to affect to some extent the demand upon the wheat supply.—Springfield Republican.

Profit on Spirits.

The Swiss Government made a profit of about $1,000,000 last year by its monopoly of spirits.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HE TALKS OF WHEELS

APPLICATION OF EZEKIEL'S VISION TO MODERN COMMERCE.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, Shows How the Spirit of Commerce Is in the Wheels of Transportation—After a Glance at Florentine History He Explains Chicago's Claim to Be Called the Florence of America—Effect of Strikes.

At the fortieth semi-annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York the main feature was the annual address, delivered by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. It was in part as follows:

The subject for our present consideration is a nineteenth century application of the vision of Ezekiel to the transportation business of today; and the particular words to which I would invite you attention will be found in the first chapter of the book of the Prophet Ezekiel and a part of the sixteenth verse:

"As it were, a wheel in the middle of a wheel."

To my mind this vision of 3,000 years ago may refer, at least partly, to the innumerable adjuncts of commerce of the present—the most wonderful—age of the world. The outstretched wings are the white wings that gleam on every sea and lake where a ship may sail. The hands under the wings are the countless hands of the toiling millions who make up the vast army engaged in one capacity or another by the great transportation interests of the busy world of commerce of today. The lamps are the millions of lamps that, on sea and land, in every country on the globe, burn clear and bright in the darkest night or purest starlight, to guide those who "go down to the sea in ships," and for the safety of the world on shore. The fire is the fire in the countless furnaces, forever burning, to make the power that propels the great steamships and the swiftly flying trains in every land and on every sea and lake and river in the world.

"A wheel in the middle of a wheel." "Out of the fire went forth lightning." The lightning is the electric telegraph that circles the earth, and takes a message of good or ill to the uttermost parts of the world, under thousands of miles of ocean, through trackless forests, across sandy deserts, where no human being can long exist.

"The living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning." This means the fast-flying trains, bearing the commerce of a nation, going over a mountain here, through the mountain there, in and out, with almost the rapidity of the lightning.

"A wheel in the middle of a wheel."

Spirit of Commerce in Them.

The spirit of commerce is in the wheels of transportation, that on land and sea is forever turning, distributing among all the nations of the earth the products of our soil and the fruits of our industry and invention, and brings to us, from every corner of the globe, the fabrics of the older civilizations.

The universe is so vast that the earth itself is but "a wheel in the middle of a wheel," and the old captive prophet of 3,000 years ago, like the modern prophet Shakspeare, wrote for all time when he described his vision of what was to be in this far-off time of the nineteenth century, a century of which Henry Drummond says: "It has added more to the sum of human learning than all the centuries that are passed."

The transportation interest of the world is "a wheel in the middle of a wheel." The railroad interest that we represent, vast as it seems to us, is only a "wheel in the middle of a wheel. But when you stop to consider that the world's entire stock of money of every kind—gold, silver, and paper—would not purchase one-third of its railroads, you will get some idea of the size of this particular wheel.

The passenger department is a more important "wheel within a wheel" than some have been willing to admit, but no well-informed railway man will deny that an efficient passenger department is an absolute necessity to the proper conduct of the business of a successful railroad.

At the beginning of this paper your attention was called to a contribution to the literature of the world, which was nearly 3,000 years old. You are now invited to contemplate for a moment an achievement that has amazed the wisest men who have lived during the last 500 years; it is the two first centuries of Florentine history.

From Florentine History.

In speaking of a very recent work on this subject one of the great book reviewers says:

"Prof. Villari's work covers the period in which Florence developed from an unimportant town into a city of world-wide renown, a great center of manufacturing, commerce, banking, art, and learning. The period was not a long one—its space little more than two centuries—but its brevity is an added item of interest when we consider the grandeur of the changes that were wrought. It seems almost incredible that so much should have been accomplished in 200 years. At the opening of the period Florence was nothing; at its close Florence was the most prosperous city in the world."

Of her position at the later date the author says:

"The historian almost doubts his own veracity, when bound to recount how a handful of men, settled on a small spot of earth, extended their trade to the East and West, established banks throughout Europe and accumulated such vast wealth that private fortunes sometimes sufficed to support tottering thrones. He has also to relate how these rich merchants founded modern poetry with their Dante, painting with their Giotto; how, with the aid of their Arnolfo and Brunelleschi, and of their Michael Angelo, who was poet, painter, sculptor, and architect in one, they raised the stupendous buildings which the world will lastingly admire. The first and subtlest of European diplomatists were Florentines; political science and civil history were born in Florence with Machiavelli. Toward the end of the Middle Ages this narrow township seems a small point of fire, shedding light over all the world."

Story of Two Centuries.

The book reviewer continues:

"The story of the two centuries in which all this was achieved is the story of a wonderful people, who accomplished great things because they were born brave and clever and because, in their intercourse with other peoples, their rule of action was to do always what would tend to the upbuilding of Florence. They fought and negotiated, intrigued and bartered, with one purpose forever in mind: they were bound to make Florence the foremost city of the Italian peninsula."

One of the most wonderful things about this wonderful city is that its population seldom exceeded 100,000, and often shrunk far below that number.

Chicago is the American Florence. In less than sixty years from her incorporation she has grown from nothing to a magnificent city of nearly a million and a half of inhabitants; her business buildings are among the grandest in the world; her public institutions will compare favorably with those of any country on the globe. She is a striking example of what a free, intelligent, industrious, and courageous people, working together for one avowed purpose, can accomplish.

No human mind can estimate what Chicago will be when she is as old as Florence; but we know that in the Columbian Exposition she gave the world a scene grander than any the centuries that have passed ever looked upon and that many centuries to come will fail to behold its equal. Having in so short a time accomplished so much, she stands today upon the shore of one of our greatest inland seas, an empress among the monarch cities of the world.

Description of Guilds.

In the history of Florence much space is devoted to a description of the various guilds or associations with which the city was filled, and by which it was governed. Each of these associations had its special duties to perform, but all worked to a common end—the general good and the upbuilding of the city. We have seen with what success.

The transportation interests we represent, so many wheels within wheels, are of more vital importance to the world at large than a thousand cities like Florence. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, and San Francisco are but a few of the hundreds of cities served by the lines of transportation with which we are identified.

The American Association of General Passenger Agents is the oldest organization of its kind on this continent. The interests of the great transportation lines are so interwoven with every other commercial interest that they cannot be separated. Therefore the good work of this association has benefited the entire country; and if it has done well in the past it is capable of much more valuable service in the future, notwithstanding the fact that there are in the United States a score of similar associations, for all the others are more or less local in character, none of them national or international.

If the members of this and other associations of general passenger agents would give to the consideration of the subjects brought before them the same earnest thought and the same determination to accomplish the best possible results for the interests they represent that characterized the "Florentine Guilds" 700 years ago some of the results of our work would be: Improved methods for the conduct of passenger traffic, increased facilities for travel, more uniform and consequently more satisfactory rates of fare, fewer industrial and commercial disturbances, more net revenue for the shareholders of the railroads, and more peace and prosperity for the entire country.

Railroad strikes, like railroad wars of passenger rates, are of no benefit except to a few labor agitators in the one case and a few ticket scalpers in the other; they both result in loss to the strikers, the railroads, and the public at large.

Being Honest About It.

Nell—"Do you know, I was all alone in the conservatory for ten minutes with that fascinating Charlie Fullerton last evening, and I was so afraid!"

Belle—"So afraid of what? Afraid he was going to propose to you?"

Nell—"No; afraid he wasn't."—Somerville Journal.

THE GOLD INCREASE OF LAST YEAR.

California Still the Leading State, Though Colorado Is Pressing It Hard.

Harper's Weekly: Colorado did not distance California and become the first of the gold producing States, as was predicted during the latter part of 1894. The Denver Republican canvassed the gold mining districts and footed up the returns for the year at $11,235,506, an increase of three and three-quarter million dollars over the yield of 1893. Wells, Fargo & Co., the bankers and expressmen who carry practically all the gold and silver out of all the mining camps of the West, published a larger estimate in their forecast of the official figures in a circular dated Dec. 31, 1894. They put Colorado's yield at $12,175,207 and California's at $10,690,646. From the United States Mint at Denver I have just obtained the official figures that have been sent to the Director of the Mint at Washington, D. C. They are as follows: Gold, $10,616,463; silver (estimated at 63 cents an ounce, the average price in 1894), $14,961,525; lead, $3,199,175; copper, $761,575.

These figures are disappointing to those who believe that they know Colorado to have uncovered the richest gold mines in America, but to those who have no other information than the figures give them the increase in gold production from four millions in 1890, and seven and a half millions in 1893 to nearly ten and three-quarter millions in 1894 is sufficiently great to seem almost marvelous. So, too, is the lightning like change the State has made from a silver to a gold camp.

California is still the leading gold state. It has been credited with an advance from twelve and a half millions in 1893 to more than fourteen millions in 1894. The gain during the last year was due to the new working of old mines, and also to the operation of placer mines, idle for a dozen years, but now worked again under the new hydraulic mining law. But in California, as everywhere else in the country, it is the quartz mining that yields the heaviest returns. This needs so great an original outlay that there is said to be hundreds of mines in California unproductive, undeveloped, or altogether idle, that are the property of men and companies without the means to work them. The improved modern machinery used in quartz mining is what makes this more profitable than ever before, and it is investment in these mines that has increased, and will in years to come increase, the gold output of the State. The Utica Mine, which turned out $1,309,987.51 in 1893; the Kennedy Mine, in Amador County, which yielded $662,729.63; and the North Star Mine, at Grass Valley, which produced $335,756.94, were all old mines that had been reopened or worked by perfected methods. According to the San Francisco Chronicle "the State mineralogist says that more attention is being paid to mining than for twenty years past. Men from the East are looking over the goldfields, and there have been more inquiries for mining properties during the past year than at any time during the preceding two decades."

OPERA BOUFFE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Ridiculous Proclamation Issued by a Chinese Commander.

Nothing more ridiculous than some of the Chinese military performances has occurred even in opera bouffe. Here is part of a proclamation issued by Gen. Wu Ta Cheng to the Japanese forces advancing upon Shan-hai-kuan: "Having perfected over fifty battalions of Hunan troops at Shan-hai-kuan for the last three months, and given my men thorough drills and armed them with magazine rifles, I am now ready to proceed forth on my way to meet the enemy, and it is certain that within two months decisive battles will be fought. But how can you Japanese, exhausted by disease and cold, stand up against my fresh troops? You Japanese have young wives and children at home who are weeping and longing for your safe return; you are but the tools of Otori; you have been forced by conscription to make your bodies receptacles of our bullets. When you are victorious your Generals get all the praise and honor; if you get defeated they escape while you common soldiers suffer. I am, however, also of a charitable state of mind, and I cannot bear to see you going to destruction before my fresh battalions in this severe cold through no fault of your own. Hence, I hereby give you Japanese soldiers notice, if you should be defeated and have no place to run away to, wherever you should see my signal-boards bearing the words, 'Surrender and avoid death,' you may at once present yourselves to the officers in charge, who are also delegated to the duty on account of their reputation for charity and justice. You must then throw down your arms and prostrate yourselves before the signal. You will then be received into our encampments and given two meals a day and exactly the same treatment as our own people. You will not be put to hard labor, and when peace is restored you will be sent back in steamers to your homes to meet your wives and sons once more." It remains only to add that the Japanese nevertheless advanced and that Gen Wu and his braves bolted without firing a shot.

FAD FOR IRISH POINT LACE.

Every Woman Who Has Ingenuity Is Trying to Make It.

A woman who does not love lace is the sort of freak that has never yet been found, and her admiration of it can not be called a fad, for it is too persistent and varies only in its degree of enthusiasm over the finer and heavier weaves in proportion to its suitability for the purpose which she has in mind.

There is just now a revival of the Irish point lace that bids fair to become a veritable craze before summer.

Everybody is trying to learn how to make it, since the hand-made product sells fabulously high in the shops and its purchase is limited to the rich.

Narrow, looped edged braid comes by the piece for the purpose, ranging from 25 cents to $1.50 per dozen yards, and with an outlined pattern, a spool of linen thread, and a needle intricate and beautiful work is done that rivals the weblike lace of the Old World workers.

As the latest luxury in lace demanded by fashion is an elaborate collar of Van Dyke points, with a smaller set for the sleeves, the clever amateur lacemaker is trying her utmost skill upon these, and with such success that one of them was recently offered a large sum of money for such a set by a leading merchant who saw it.

These points are very handsome on fancy silk waists, and are extremely effective on small boys' suits, a la Fauntleroy. A great deal of it is being made to trim sheer India muslins for the coming summer, and the fine kind makes handsome ends for soft mull ties.

An exquisite center for the table is made of linen a quarter of a yard square, and around this a border of the Irish point of the heavier braid, made all in one piece, without any trimmings at the corners. This, with smaller squares set under the caraffes and bonbon dishes, gives a lovely effect when used on a polished mahogany table, the red wood shining under the lace.

BIG ANACONDA IS STILL AT LIBERTY.

Fruitless Search for Col. Hall's Escaped Ophidian at Cragin.

"Maracoa," the big anaconda which escaped from Col. George Hall's menagerie during a railroad collision Saturday night, was not recaptured yesterday. Col. Hall was too much worried over his wife's injuries to take any interest in the snake, and the animal trainers were shipped to Evansville, Wis., after a short and futile hunt for the ophidian. The people of Cragin, where the smashup occurred, slept last night with barricaded doors. George Artingstall, the lion tamer, will go on a hunt for the anaconda this morning.

Dueling in France.

Dueling in France seems to be in a fair way to be killed by ridicule. M. Henri Rochefort, although in his time he has taken part as principal in a good many "affairs," characterizes dueling as "ignoble slaughtering." He adds: "To say of a poor man one has just run through, 'I am delighted to have killed him,' would be scandalous; on the other hand, to appear to be heart-broken about it would be absurd, as one only appears on the ground with that object, unless it is to get a little fresh air or to arrest a tendency to obesity." M. Dumas thinks one should not, as a rule, take notice of an insult. If a gentleman is walking with a lady, however, and a passer-by insults the lady, it is impossible to let the matter pass. What he recommends under such circumstances is that the gentleman should not challenge the insulter, but should give him a sound thrashing on the spot. If the insulter is the more powerful of the two, he admits that this creates a serious difficulty, but he sums up by recommending every man to carry a big, heavy stick. As to one thing he is quite clear, and that is that no man of honor will invoke the aid of the law.—London News.

Coinage of the World.

In the world's mints from 1830 to 1890 there were coined 9,194 tons of gold and 81,235 tons of silver.

THEY COME TO SING.

MEMBERS OF THE DAMROSCH OPERA COMPANY ARRIVE IN CHICAGO.

Frau Sucher, Miss Marie Brema, and Herr Alvary Constitute the Vanguard Quartered at the Auditorium—Alvary Talks of the Exactions of "Tristan"—It Is to the Singer What "King Lear" Is to the Actor—The Opera to Be Given This Evening.

Frau Sucher, Miss Marie Brema, and Herr Alvary of the Damrosch German opera company arrived late yesterday afternoon. While servants staggered down the hallway in Herr Alvary's suite at the Auditorium with a wide variety of luggage the Wagnerian tenor looked out of the window at the fog floating in from the lake and asked in a melancholy way if it was often so. After he had reckoned out the causes of the phenomenon he seemed to feel more satisfied, and quite forgot the premonition of hoarseness that had troubled him a moment before. He has aged somewhat since his last visit to America. His hair is gray on the temples, and there is that decided suspicion of baldness that comes of much wearing of wigs. In bearing he is alert and self-assured, but carried strong evidence of the fatigue of travel. Frau Alvary is with him. Her English is as fluent as that of the tenor. She attends to his private correspondence, and is able to give the minutest details of his career.

"Only what she says good of me must just be divided in two," so the singer puts it.

Since Herr Alvary last sang in America he has been engaged at the Hamburg opera. His contract, which is an excellent one, is for ten years. Of this time six years remain yet to be fulfilled. He is obliged to sing only twenty-seven performances each year. The remainder of the time he is free to accept engagements as "gast" elsewhere. On arriving in Europe he proceeded immediately to Munich to get the severest possible criticism in that stronghold of the Wagner music drama. As a result he has been engaged each autumn for the festival performances. When last in America Herr Alvary sang only a few of the heroic roles in Wagner's operas. Since that time he has studied hard and added the other tenor parts of main importance. Tristan, which he sings this evening, he studied at Bayreuth, where he sang the role, and also that of Parsifal.

Alvary Talks of "Tristan."

Speaking of the former Herr Alvary said:

"Tristan is, I think, the greatest undertaking for any singer. The same that King Lear would be for an actor. There is one thing quite certain, the task that Wagner gives the singer in this opera is so great that only a singer and actor who is brought up on Wagner will be able to fulfill the exactions. In this work especially the task he gives to Tristan and Isolde includes everything that has been demanded both from the point of view of poet and singer. It is one part of the task to make this opera understood by the public. I do not think there is any work by Wagner so often failing in comprehension by the public, and against no work of Wagner is there so much of prejudice to overcome. This can only be done by making clear the inner meaning of the poet.

"It goes so far that Wagner himself said that 'Tristan' should not be given more than once or twice in a season, and never in a course of regular operatic performances. It is too earnest and too great, demanding too much of application, more than any other of his works, excepting, of course, 'Parsifal.'"

"Is there any especial scene or passage in it that you prefer?"

"It is great from the first note to the last; it is impossible to express any preference. I shall sing sixteen times this month—eight times Tristan. We are only two tenors. I must sing four times a week and Herr Rothmuhl three times. Of course, when we promise we must sing, and not disappoint people."

Miss Brema Chats of Her Voice.

Miss Marie Brema is an interesting personality and gives indication of strong dramatic instinct in gesture and play of feature, even in ordinary conversation. She is tall, imposing, and finely proportioned. Her face is rather English in type, being regular of feature. Her eyes are dark and quick in expression. The matter of journey seemed to Miss Brema of no consideration whatever. She was perfectly fresh and ready to answer in a reserved but friendly fashion questions regarding her career.

"When Herr Levi, the director, heard me sing in London he said to my teacher, 'She will sing Kundry.' Of course I could not believe it, but I studied the role and in a fortnight I knew it by heart and sang it to Herr Levi. Frau Wagner was then in Italy, but she sent the request that I should study the role of Ortrud with Herr Kniese at Bayreuth. When she returned I went to her, and in reply as to what I wished to sing I answered 'Kundry,' something I did my own way and not with Bayreuth instructions. When I had sung something of the role she turned to Herr Kniese and said 'without doubt.' I danced for joy I was so happy, though, of course, my manner of showing it surprised her.

"For six weeks I studied every day alternately the two roles. First each word and syllable had to be studied. Then came the dramatic work. Frau Wagner is a wonderful woman in her energies and ideas.

"I do not think that Wagner roles tire the voice in the least. People say it requires so much shrieking. In parts like Kundry that may almost be the case, but sung rightly it does not tire the voice. In those six weeks at Bayreuth I had gained much. I was not tired once. My voice seemed to grow. In Bayreuth the day I was to make my first appearance my landlady came to me looking very grave, and her children tipped to my door on tiptoe and stared at me as if I were stricken with an illness.

"'I must commend you,' she said.

"'What for?' I asked.

"'I must commend you; I and my mother.'

"They did, both of them, the good souls, and the children as well. She meant she would pray for my success, which the whole family went to church and did, while I made my first attempt at the Festspielhaus."

Cast for This Evening.

Tonight "Tristan und Isolde" will open the season of the Damrosch German opera company at the Auditorium. The cast, in which a single change made last evening is noted, is as follows:

Isolde	Frau Rosa Sucher
Brangaene	Frl. Marie Brema
Tristan	Max Alvary
Kurvenal	Franz Schwarz
Matrose	Herr Zdanow
Melot	James F. Thomson
King Marke	Conrad Behrens

AT A PERSIAN DINNER PARTY.

Guests Squat on the Floor and Eat the Meal in a Hurry.

When the Persian host thinks that the entertainment has lasted long enough he gives the signal for supper, which is served in the same or in another room, says a correspondent in the Pittsburg Bulletin. A cloth is laid on the floor, around which are arranged the long flat cakes of "pibble bread," which do double duty as food and plates. The meats, consisting for the most part of "pilaws" and "chilaws" of different sorts, are placed in the center, together with the bowls of sherbet, each of which is supplied with a delicately carved wooden spoon, with deep, boat-shaped bowl, whereof the sides slope down to form a sort of keel at the bottom. The guests squat down on their knees and heels around the cloth, the host placing him whom he desires most to honor on his right side at the upper end of the room—that is, opposite the door. At the lower end the musicians and minstrels take their places, and all, without further delay, commence an attack on the viands.

The consumption of food progresses rapidly, with but little conversation, for it is not usual in Persia to linger over meals or to prolong them by talk, which is better conducted when the mouth is not otherwise employed. If the host wishes to pay special honor to a guest he picks out and places in his mouth some particularly delicate morsel. In about a quarter of an hour from the commencement of the banquet most of the guests have finished and washed their hands by pouring water over them from a metal ewer into a plate of the same material, brought round by the servants for that purpose. They then rinse out their mouths, roll down their sleeves again, partake of a final pipe, and, unless they mean to stay for the night, depart homeward, either on foot or on horseback, preceded by a servant bearing a lantern.

World of Bloom.

There are in the world over 120,000 species of flowering plants.

Millions of Them.

The United States has 15,000,000 working women.

PLATTSBURG, MO., SUFFERS BY FIRE.

Entire South Side of the Town Burned—Loss $300,000.

Plattsburg, Mo., April 14.—Fire started this afternoon in the Stonum livery barns and spread rapidly. At 8 p. m. the entire south side of the town had been destroyed and the fire is still burning fiercely. Among the buildings burned is the Court House. The damage already done is estimated at $300,000.

[Plattsburg is a lively town of about 2,000 people, and is the county seat of Clinton County. After the receipt of the above dispatch telegraphic communication with the afflicted town was cut off.]

Elkhorn, Neb., April 14.—A fire started by a spark from a Union Pacific engine this afternoon consumed ten buildings and for a time threatened to wipe out the entire town. The loss was $28,000, the principal buildings destroyed being the Cornish-King elevator, the Marsh livery stable, and the Commercial Hotel. There was practically no insurance, as the rate charged by the companies was prohibitive. At one time, when the wind veered, aid was asked of the Omaha Fire Department, but before it reached the scene the fire had burned itself out.

New York, April 14.—Fire in Cherry street tonight caused a damage of $100,000. The buildings were owned by Morris Levy. In the basement were stables containing 150 horses, which were saved. The upper part of the buildings were used as tenements and sweatshops. No fatalities occurred. Insurance unknown.

Glen Carbon, Ill., April 14.—The St. Louis pressed brick works here were partly destroyed by fire today. The loss is thought to be about $30,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—The Standard Folding Bed company's factory, a four-story brick structure on the west side canal, was burned this morning with a loss of $15,000, mainly on machinery and stock. It was insured for $5,000 in five different companies, the names of which cannot be given until the safe is taken out of the ruins.

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—This morning at 3 the dairy barn of David H. Martin was burned to the ground with all its contents, including forty-four Jersey cows, several of them registered, eleven head of horses, and about fifty hogs. The loss is about $10,000.

New Mexico's Climate.

For variety of climate New Mexico leads the other Territories of the Union. This is due in part to her extent from north to south, covering as it does 7° of latitude. More still is perhaps due to differences in altitude, which, within her borders, ranges from 4,000 to 14,000 feet. Conditions of aridity and rarefaction and highly electrical conditions of the atmosphere dependent upon altitude increase the diversity beyond the mere question of cold and heat. In establishing an arbor day for the Territory the Legislature at first selected two days, one for the northern and the other for the southern half of New Mexico, but these proved insufficient to meet the conditions of climate to all localities. So the designation of the day in each county is now left with the county school superintendent, who is supposed to fix it at the best season for tree planting in his locality.

Guiana Gold.

Gold is rapidly replacing sugar as the chief staple of British Guiana.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois, showers, warmer, increasing southeast winds.

For Indiana, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly.

For Upper Michigan and Lower Michigan, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds increasing in force.

For Wisconsin, cloudy with showers in western portion, warmer, increasing easterly winds.

For Minnesota, cloudy with showers in southwest portion, warmer in eastern and cooler in western portions, easterly winds.

For Iowa, showers, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

For Missouri, showers, warmer in eastern and southern portions, southerly winds.

For North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, showers, cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'on 12 hours
Abilene	29.72	80	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.32	74	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Boston, Mass.	29.62	42	50	E.	Rain	1.04
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.88	40	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Cairo, Ill.	29.94	62	66	E.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S.C.	29.84	62	76	N.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.36	64	70	N.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.06	36	40	N. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	46	48	N. W.	Clear	.06
Cleveland, O.	29.98	40	44	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	29.96	52	58	E.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.40	68	74	W.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	60	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	42	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	29.40	33	40	S.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	29.98	40	42	W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.66	34	40	W.	Fair	
Erie, Pa.	29.94	33	38	W.	Cl'udy	
Galveston, Tex	29.98	68	72	S.	Cl'udy	
Grand Haven	30.02	40	46	N. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.06	44	56	S. E.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.90	40	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	.20
Huron, S. D.	29.52	66	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Indianapolis	30.02	50	52	N.	Clear	
Jacksonville	29.92	44	52	W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	29.76	66	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville	30.02	52	68	N.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.98	56	66	E.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	29.86	44	46	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Marquette, Mich	30.10	32	40	N.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn	29.76	64	68	E.	Fair	
Miles City	29.64	48	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.06	40	44	E.	Clear	
Minnedosa						
Montreal	29.68	40	44	N. E.	Rain	.77
Moorhead	29.62	60	64	S. E.	Fair	
New Orleans, La	30.10	72	82	S. W.	Clear	
New York City	29.90	48	54	N. W.	Clear	
Omaha	29.70	66	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Oswego, N.Y	29.76	30	42	N.	Rain	.06
Palestine	29.86	78	86	S.	Cl'udy	
Pierre, S. D.	29.34	74	73	E.	Fair	
Pittsburg	29.92	44	50	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Port Huron	30.00	36	40	N.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo	29.56	66	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Rapid City	29.42	64	82	N. W.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis	29.96	60	66	E.	Fair	
St. Paul	29.84	54	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Salt Lake City	29.76	42	68	N. W.	Clear	.16
Santa Fe	29.54	64	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Sioux City	29.64	64	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	52	58	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.86	62	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Toledo	30.10	46	76	N.	Cl'udy	Trace

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Veendam from Rotterdam; La Gascogne from Havre; Edam from Amsterdam.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Steamer Aurania, New York for Liverpool and proceeded.

HAVRE—Arrived—Steamer La Bourgogne from New York.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—Sunday, April 14, Mrs. Mary E., wife of George and mother of Maud and Emma Davis. Funeral from her late residence, 32 Diversey place, Monday, at 1:30 p. m.

EHLERS—Chicago, April 14, 1895, Mrs. Margaretha Ehlers, nee Johnson, beloved mother of Alfred M. Ehlers, aged 51 years. Funeral from residence, 295 Sedgwick-st.

HENTSCH—At her residence, 8746 Paulina-st., April 13, at 11:45 a. m., Mary, beloved wife of Charles A. Hentsch, aged 34 years 4 months 3 days. Daughter of Elizabeth and sister of Annie and Peter J. Falschweiler and the late Lizzie Weller. Funeral Tuesday at 1 p. m. to Oakwoods Cemetery.

HEWES—April 11 at Flint, Mich., Eunice P. Hewes, widow of William Hewes, formerly of Chicago.

HANDY—April 14, Charles Leland Handy, a brother of Mrs. C. D. Austin. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. at 807 44th-st., cor. Wabash-av. Burial in Massachusetts. New York City, Springfield and Greenfield, Mass., papers please copy.

HANISCH—Mrs. Caroline Hanisch, widow of the late R. Hanisch, April 13, aged 52 years. Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from her residence, 1071 W. Monroe-st., to St. Malachy's Church, and then by carriages to Graceland.

MICKELS—Mrs. Julia Mickels will be buried from vault of Rosehill Cemetery Monday, April 15, 1895, at 1 p. m. Michigan papers please copy.

MAHER—April 13, at 4549 Vincennes-av., Katherine, eldest daughter of John and Ann Maher, after a very short illness, aged 23 years. Funeral Monday at 9 a. m. to Church of Holy Angels and thence by carriages to Calvary.

NATHAN—At her residence, 103 Walton-place, Saturday, April 13, Mrs. Pauline Nathan, aged 66 years. Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m.

OBEE—Suddenly, Saturday, the 11th inst., Robert H. Obee of Highland Park, aged 23 years. Funeral Tuesday morning from Trinity Church, Highland Park.

STEELE—Easter morning, April 14, Mrs. Frances Mary Steele of 4020 Drexel-blvd., mother of Mrs. A. Egerton Adams and Fred M. Steele. Burial service private. Interment at Albany, N. Y. Albany papers please copy.

SULLIVAN—Jeremiah J., at his mother's residence, 338 Throop street, aged 29 years, beloved son of Hanorah and brother of John and M. J. Sullivan of Kensington. Funeral Tuesday, April 16, at 9 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by cars, via C., M. and St. P., to Calvary. Randolph and Fall River (Mass.) papers please copy.

TRIEB—April 14, at her home, 119 W. Huron-st., Mrs. Mary Trieb. Funeral Tuesday, at 2, to Waldheim Cemetery.

WIRT—April 12, at 867 35th-st., Dr. G. M. Wirt, aged 37 years 5 months 9 days. Funeral Monday, April 15. Services at late residence at 2 p. m., at Winter-st. M. E. Church at 2:30 p. m., thence by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—A DIAMOND STUD ON SUNDAY EVENING, between Epiphany church and corner of Van Buren and Marshfield-av. Liberal reward offered at 237 Marshfield-av.

ERRAND BOY—UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE; must live with parents and bring reference. Address O 723, Tribune office.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN. ....Manager
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN THIS CITY.
Every Night. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

THE AUDITORIUM—One Week.
WAGNER OPERA IN GERMAN.
Under the Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH.
TO-NIGHT TRISTAN AND ISOLDE
Frau Sucher, Frl. Brema, Herr Alvary, Herr Schwarz, Herr Schackner, Mr. Thompson, Herr Behrens.
TUESDAY, APRIL 16—LOHENGRIN—Frl. Gadski, Frl. Brema, Herr Rothmuhl, Herr Behrens, Herr Schwarz, Herr Oberhauser.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17—DIE WALKURE—Frl. Brema, Frl. Gadski, Frl. Maurer, Herr Alvary, Herr Fischer, Herr Behrens, Frl. Lindh, Frl Schilling.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18—SIEGFRIED—Frau Sucher, Frl. Lindh, Herr Alvary, Herr Lange, Herr Schwarz, Herr Senger, Herr Oberhauser.
FRIDAY, APRIL 19—GOTTERDAMMERUNG—Frau Sucher, Frl. Gadski, Frl. Lindh, Frl. Schilling, Frl. Maurer, Herr Rothmuhl, Herr Oberhauser, Herr Fischer.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20.—TANNHAUSER—Frl. Gadski, Frl. Kutscherra, Frl. Lindh, Herr Alvary, Herr Lange, Herr Schwarz, Herr Oberhauser, Herr Behrens.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20—DIE MEISTERSINGER—Frl. Gadski, Frl. Maurer, Herr Rothmuhl, Herr Fischer, Herr Lange, Herr Behrens, Herr Oberhauser, Mr. Thompson.
Grand chorus of 80 voices: New York Symphony Orchestra of 85 musicians.
Scale of Prices—Main floor, $2.50, $3; entire main balcony, $2; second balcony, $1.50; family circle, $1. Branch office, Inter-Ocean, Madison and Dearborn-sts. Seats now on sale.

TATTERSALL'S—State and 16th-sts.
Second Week of Unqualified Success,
TWICE DAILY UNTIL APRIL 28.
Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8:15.
RINGLING BROS.'
WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS.
Three-Ringed Circus—Roman Hippodrome—Million-Dollar Menagerie—Libertai's Band.
Achille Philion, the sensation of Europe; the Dacomas, Parisian aerial vaulters; the Landauer Troupe, Germany's nine flexible models; Eddy Family, England's high-class acrobats; Mlle. Elena, the most superb horsewoman extant, and a score of famous bareback riders, including Mike Rooney, Orrin Hollis, Julia Lowande. The grandeur and magnificence of Rome's famed Maximus reproduced. The thrilling hippodrome races of the Cæsars. Enchanting! Edifying! Exciting! Largest complete classified zoo of wild animals in existence. Two families of nursing baby lions. "Trilby," the baby elephant; giant giraffe, monster hippopotamus.
Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, and $1. Box Seats, $1.50. Gallery, 25c. Sale of Reserved and Box Seats now open at Lyon & Healy's and at Tattersall's. Tel. 528 South. Carriages at 4:30 and 10:30.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
First Presentation on any Stage,
TONIGHT AT 8,
—OF—
Joseph Arthur's Author of "Blue Jeans" and "Still Alarm,"
NEW COMEDY-DRAMA,
Linsey Woolsey.
Hypnotism—Broad Comedy—Thrilling Scenes—Stirring Incidents.
Music by M. Ysaye and A. Lachoune.
A Great Cast—Beautiful Scenery.
Produced Under the Direction of MR. BEN TEAL.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HOPKINS—State-st., near Congress.
Our Unsurpassable Easter Week Bill Has Broken All Local Amusement Records.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK—1 TO 11 P. M.
First Western Appearance of
SUSANNA SCHAEFFER,
The Star of the Original Schaeffer Family.
THE FULKINO JAPS.
A bigger hit than ever. Henri Cazman, the shadowgraphist; Belle Stewart, the greatest of characteristiques; Grandjean and May, the equilibrists; Little Flossie; Allyn and Lingard; Giguere and Boyer; Barney Reynolds; Calabrian Trio; Novello Quartet, etc.
ESCAPED FROM SING SING. . . | Dominick Murray's Startling Drama.
Hopkins' Stock Company—Splendidly Staged.
SPECIAL—Friday Afternoon, Holiday Matinee—Every little girl holding a 30-cent ticket will be presented with a handsome doll worth three times that sum as a testimonial of Manager Hopkins' appreciation of the family patronage he has received. Prices—10c, 20c, 30c.

ROBY FAIR ASSOCIATION.
RACING. Five or More Races Daily, Rain or Shine, at 2 P. M.
Booking on Foreign Races. Admission 50c.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.
P. & F. W. R. R. (Union Depot), stopping at 22d-st., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:25, 12:45, 1:15, and 1:40 p. m. Regular train at 2 p. m.
Lake Shore R. R. (Van Buren-st. depot), stopping at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Englewood. Regular train at 12:05 p. m. Special trains at 12:40 and 1:20 p. m.
Returning trains leave at 4:20 p. m. and immediately after the races. Last train after foreign races. Fare round trip on special trains 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
First Annual Engagement of MISS
MARIE BURROUGHS
And Her Dramatic Company Presenting
THIS WEEK Pinero's Widely-Discussed Play, THE PROFLIGATE.

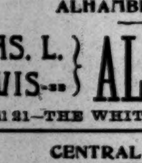
THE LINCOLN. || Phone North 354. || Matinees Sun., Thurs. and Sat.
Mr. Wm. Morris IN
—THE LOST PARADISE—
Next Sunday—A CORK MAN.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Mgr. | Matinees Wed. and Sat.
CANARY & LEDERER'S....THE
PASSING SHOW
Hundreds Turned Away Last Night... The Greatest Hit of the Season.......

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
A Great BIG HIT...... "PRINCE PRO TEM" THE BEST Comic Opera Ever Seen in This City
Every Evening at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Seats selling now for next and last week.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
Musee and Variety Theater—Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. The Leading and Fashionable Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances. Solid Refined Variety this week. 80 Artists. BILLY RICE'S MINSTRELS, BRONZE STATUES, THE MARRETTA SISTERS, and others. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago. Prices—10, 15, 25, 35, 50c.

HAVLIN'S THEATER—Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
—THIS WEEK ONLY—
LE BRAUN'S TRANSATLANTIC AGGREGATION.
ROBETTA AND DORETTO.
And Last Week in Chicago of
THE AERIAL BALLET.
A grand, weird, and beautiful Terpsichorean innovation. Every evening at 8. Matinees daily at 2.
Prices 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c.



SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE
Madison-st., near State, Tel. Main 2198.
2 Big Shows Every Day—2 and 8.
Sam T. Jack's Folly Co. in Burlesque and Pictures.
The Perfect Woman Is Here.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.
CHAS. L. DAVIS—} ALVIN JOSLIN
April 21—THE WHITE SQUADRON.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
University of Michigan Glee and Banjo Clubs,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.
Seats now on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
INSTANT SUCCESS ATTENDS || Ada Le Bascom's New Play, A Bowery Girl Dramatic and Scenic Triumph
Next Sunday Night—SHENANDOAH.

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS & GERMAN
Water Carnival
Wabash-av. Twice daily, 2 and 8 p. m. 25c to $1.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS ever seen in America.
This week, the Great Cornetist LEVY, Prof. Woods and his Trained Ponies, BRONZE STATUES, etc.
Over 200 people. Best and Greatest Show in Chicago.

THE COLUMBIA—Dearborn and Monroe.
LAST WEEK OF THE || FATAL CARD
With its famous distribution of characters and splendid mounting.
SUNDAY, APRIL 21 | CHAUNCEY OLCOTT as "THE IRISH ARTIST." A New Comedy Drama.

SIGNS ARE BETTER.

MANY INDICATIONS OF GENERAL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT.

Unfavorable Conditions No Longer Produce the Effect Which They Have Before—Eyes of Business-Men Turned Toward the Hopeful Indications—Sharp Advances in the Price of Staple Commodities—Stock Market Shows Material Improvement—Road Re-organizations.

The situation is marked by conflicting indications, but favorable conditions are by far the predominating ones. It is significant that unfavorable conditions no longer produce the depression in the minds of business-men that has been the case for two years. Viewed in some lights the week may be said to have been marked by exceptionally unfavorable developments. The decision regarding the validity of the income tax makes the situation in government finance rather uncertain, for the administration had been depending upon the results of this tax to make good the deficit in government operations. The fact that some other way will have to be found to provide money for the running expenses of the government has scarcely received passing attention from business-men. They have been much more interested in some examples of rapidly advancing prices for staple commodities, in the increasing industrial activity, and in the evidence of improvement in the consumptive capacity of the country. It is an important fact to note that the eyes of the business community are now turned upon the favorable side of the situation. Instead of bemoaning past losses people are coming to look forward to future opportunities. A marked change in the temper of the whole business community in that respect can be seen when comparison is made with the conditions two or three months ago.

The week has been notable for sharp advances in prices and marked improvement in the demand for many of the staples. There was a sensational advance in petroleum, carrying the price up higher than it has been in years, and almost doubling the price of the crude product in a week. This has been followed by a sharp awakening of speculative interest. Another result will be a marked increase in expenses of many concerns, particularly gas companies using large amounts of petroleum. It is worth noting that the Chicago street railway companies operate with power generated from crude oil. Silver has been strong and closed Saturday at the highest quotation it has recently touched—68c an ounce.

More important perhaps than any of the other indications of the week is the improvement in the iron situation. Perhaps it is hardly correct to call it actual improvement yet, but there are unmistakable signs of improvement to come. It is reported from Philadelphia that 3,000,000 tons of Bessemer ore were sold within three days, which is one of the most notable sales for a long time. There has also been an awakening in the Lake Superior iron ore trade, and news of some important transactions may be expected from there soon.

These indications of improvement are hardly satisfactorily reflected in the money market. In New York the surplus reserve, which has long been of an unwieldy size, continues to increase. The Chicago demand for money is satisfactory, but not large. It is to be noted in this connection that while the local money market shows considerable firmness and bankers report an excellent demand, the commercial paper market shows no increase in the supply, and the demand continues large enough to rapidly absorb all the good paper offered.

The local stock market shows marked improvement. There is a distinctly bullish temper among the operators and closing quotations showed many advances. The public is still apathetic, but while trading has been on a small scale it has been more widely distributed. The cable stocks closed decidedly strong. The sharpest advance is in North Chicago, which has completely regained its dividend. The stock is not active, but the supply of floating stock is so small that an insignificant demand seems to easily advance quotations. Trading is more active in West Side than in North Side and opinion more divided. The West Chicago company started up the first of its new electric lines during the week and made good its promise of having an electric line parallel to the Metropolitan Elevated railroad in operation before that road is started. Trial trains have been running on the Metropolitan, however, and the company promises to be ready for regular business by May 1.

The industrial stocks have shown considerable firmness. Diamond Match has been the most active and under the influence of a manipulated bull campaign has started upward. American Strawboard advanced sharply. New York Biscuit was strong. There have been no trades in Western Stone, but the stock is decidedly firm. The only really weak industrials have been the breweries, and occasion for that is to be found in the official announcement that no interim dividend will be paid on the preferred shares of the Chicago Brewing and Malting company.

The week was full of incidents concerning the elevated railroads. Application for a receiver of the Lake Street Elevated company was made by one of the large security holders, who charged that the interests of the road were being sacrificed in favor of the Northwestern Elevated, the West Chicago Street railroad, and other Yerkes properties. More than a majority of the bonds of the Lake Street company have now been deposited with the Northern Trust company under the reorganization agreement, and it seems likely that agreement will be carried through. The officers of the Alley Elevated company have made an appeal to the stockholders, asking that proxies be sent to a committee which will later formulate a reorganization plan. The Alley stockholders are ready for a reorganization, but they prefer to know what the plan is before they will give their consent to it. Metropolitan securities have been exceedingly strong. The bonds sold up to the highest point they have touched in months.

Wholesale Markets Gratifyingly Active.

In practically all the wholesale markets it was an active week, and so far as values were concerned the undertone was firmer if anything. The trade in dry goods continues large in volume. The rains of the week had the effect of encouraging merchants all through the West and they are stocking up with more confidence than ever. Orders have been more than doubled. The slight advance in cotton goods has not lessened the demand in the least. Business with the wholesale grocers showed a decided improvement, especially in sugars, which declined a fraction of a cent. Wool was quiet, as might be expected at this season of the year, and prices were unchanged. There is every indication of a large business during the coming season. New clip is beginning to arrive from Michigan and Wisconsin, and this week will find considerable quantities on the market. Tanners were inclined to pick up all the hides they could find, even at the high prices. The market is fully as strong as it was a week ago. Shoe manufacturers are fighting every advance in leather, but it looks as if they would have to come to terms commensurate with the values of hides, as there is no sign of an increase in supplies. However, the manufacturers will doubtless continue to purchase in a conservative manner.

Although navigation is open it is still too early to sell lumber by the cargo. The first boat containing lumber arrived Thursday and four or five barges have come in since. There was a sale of hemlock piece stuff on private terms. Freight rates are very low and will undoubtedly be taken advantage of. Several vessels have gone out for cargoes. Receipts this week will probably make a fair showing, but the demand is another question. It is conceded on all sides that the inquiry has never been more tame at this season of the year, and yet the trade is universally confident of a good year. A cargo of short dry piece stuff sold at $9.50, and the market, as nearly as can be determined at present, is about as follows: Piece stuff, dry, $9.50; short, green, $9.00; hemlock piece stuff, $6.50@6.75; mill culls, dry, $6.00@6.50; timbers, $10.50@12.50; shingles, pine, $1.80@2.00; cedar shingles, $1.35@1.85; pine lath, $1.62½. Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft......	$41.00@48.00
Inch finishing, uppers......	32.00@46.00
Siding, first and second clear......	21.50
Common and cull boards......	10.00@14.00
Flooring, A and B......	33.00@35.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft......	13.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft.	11.00@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 18 to 20 ft.	11.00@13.70
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft......	14.00@14.25
Shingles, choice to extra......	2.25@ 2.35
Lath, dry......	2.10

Wheat Simply Holds Its Own.

Holidays observed here and more particularly abroad interfered to some extent with business in the speculative produce markets. In wheat the bear contingent has been aggressive, but a small fraction represents the net loss for the week. Wheat has been strong statistically, and there has been a fair cash demand, a demand sufficient to put No. 2 red wheat to May price. The incident of the week in the trade was the narrowing and subsequent widening of the spread between May and July. Some nervousness regarding the elevator situation, which was sedulously cultivated among brokers and operators, brought the difference at one time to a shade over 1c. The prospect that the hearing of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission will result in the cancellation of the licenses of a number of the elevator companies was the occasion of the circulation of many sensational rumors regarding the motives of the people prosecuting the complaint before the commission, and the effect of the cancellation of the licenses on the trade. There does not appear to be any immediate occasion for alarm as a majority of the Board of Trade directors are said to favor prompt action to protect the trade, if such action is necessary. The rank and file of operators and grain dealers cannot realize or believe that the entire system of handling grain here is to be revolutionized, but in case it is there will be six months at least in which they can adjust themselves to new conditions. The hearing before the commission consisted in the main in the establishment of the fact that the elevator companies are heavy dealers in grain. The elevator companies claim the right to deal in grain and insist that it is not practical to carry on a warehousing business on any other basis. It is claimed that if any licenses are revoked on the issue that the elevator concerns will stand together and surrender their licenses. They claimed in their answer to the complaint before the commission that the Board of Trade had recognized the necessity of the elevator men being dealers in the compromise agreement of last summer, in which the elevator people promised not to buy grain except at competing points. The cash demand for wheat is fairly good and a number of cargo lots were worked for spring shipment. It would probably be better but for incidents such as that regarding the National Elevator wheat, which tend to shake the confidence of buyers. Something like 400,000 bu of No. 2 red winter wheat were loaded into vessels last winter from the National Elevator. The charters were made with a provision for unloading the grain before the opening of navigation. It is now supposed that the wheat was loaded out for the Weare Elevator people. Thursday it was announced that the wheat would be taken out of the vessels and stored in the Weare houses. The unloading was actually begun and this caused a break in the speculative market. The operation was supposed to argue a lack of cash demand or poor quality of grain. Neither of these conclusions was justified, as cash grain was quoted at May price and the wheat is declared to be excellent and came out of store under the scrutiny of half a dozen inspectors public and private. Friday the unloading was stopped, the grain taken out of the vessels run back, and the statement made that the wheat would be shipped, a part having been run over to satisfy a buyer. No one has anything like a respectable theory on which to account for the operation, except that it was part of a plan to sell down the market. Just such deals as the agitation of the elevator question tend to make buyers overcautious regarding Chicago wheat.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for last week:

	Closed April 6, 1895.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed April 14, 1894.
WHEAT.				
May...	55⅛	54⅞@ 55¼	55	60⅞
July...	56⅞	55⅞@ 56⅞	56⅛	62
CORN.				
May...	46⅞	45⅞@ 46⅞	45¼	38¼
July...	46¼	45⅞@ 47⅛	45⅞	39⅞
OATS.				
May...	29⅞	28⅞@ 29⅛	28⅛	32⅞
July...	28½	27 @ 28⅞	27⅛	29⅞
MESS PORK.				
May...	11.95	11.85 @12.50	12.32½	12.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May...	6.87½	6.82½@ 7.05	7.05	7.55
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May...	6.22½	6.17½@ 6.40	6.35	6.57½

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

25000 US 4s rg 1907......111⅛
100000 Atch 4s..........69⅛@70⅛
143000 Atch 2d inc. ClassA.......22⅛@23⅛
35000 A&P inc......3⅛@3⅛
4000 A&P in-CD.........2
5000 B&Enew 7s........107
5000 CNJgm5s...112⅞@112⅛
9000 C&Ocon5s........106⅛
23000 C&Ogn 4½s. 74⅞@75
1000 C&N5s..........104⅛
2000 CB&Q c 7s.........119⅛
13000 CB&Qcon5s.........99⅞
8000 C&EIgn5s...100@100⅛
105000 C&NP 1st tr.........43⅞@45
13000 CRI&Px 5s 101⅛@101⅛
3000 CCC&I1st........95
1000 CMid1st4s.........69
47000 CM4s.........22@24
18000 D&SSAm5s. 91⅞@92
11000 GH&SA M& P div 5s.........92⅞
10000 GBW&StPinc.5.. 4½@5
1000 Housatonic 5s. ...123⅛
1000 H&TC 1st 5s.......107
7000 H&TCgm4s..........62⅞
4000 I&GN 1st.........118
22000 K P cons.......69@70
5000 LS&MS1st cp.......116@116⅛
13000 LIgm4s..........96
8000 MK&T1st4s. 83⅛@83⅞
17000 MK&T 2d.... 56⅞@56⅛
10000 MK&T of Tex 5s.. 78⅞@79⅛
5000 M&SP1s-D&GS5s.......106⅞@107
9000 Mo P 3d cp........107⅞
3000 M & O gm4s.......63⅞
4000 NYC db 5s.108⅞@108⅛
20000 NP1st cp.........115⅞
15000 NP1st rg.........114⅛
7000 NP2d cp 89⅛
270000 N P con 5s.......30@30⅛
57000 N P col tr c.. 30@30⅛
2000 NP col tr notes.. 76⅛
4000 NPofM1st.. 34⅞@34⅛
46000 OS 1st.........93@94
1000 O S 4s...........46
8000 OImpcon 5s... 49@49⅛
1000 OR&Ncon5s tr cts 86⅛
1000 OSL 6s...........90
3000 OSL6str...........90
10000 PGC2d gtd6s.......106⅛@106⅛
10000 P&R 1st in..........26⅛
24000 RGW 1st....... 68⅞@69
29000 SL&IM 5s... 74⅞@75
1600 St L & S Fcon 4s. 49@50
17000 SL&SW1st..... 72@72⅛
42000 SL&SW2din 24⅞@24⅞
10000 SA&AP4s.........59
39000 S&W1st..... 52⅞@53⅛
7000 S P of N M 1st......101⅛
38000 So Ry 1st5s. 87⅛@88
1000 TSL&KC1st tr.....69⅞
64000 TP1st 5s.........88@88⅛
108000 TP 2d in........25@25⅞
2000 T&OC1st..........108⅛
2000 UP 6s of '96.......104⅛
1000 UP1st of '97.......104⅛
4000 U P gold 6s col tr notes.......87⅛
3000 UPD&G1st..........35
7000 Wab1st 5s..........106
35000 Wab 2d mtg.. 67@67⅛
4000 WSgt4s.........105⅛
5000 WC1st...........52⅞

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison..	2,300	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	63⅛
Amn. Sugar.......	1,100	102⅞	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞
Do pfd	75	94⅞	94⅞	94	94⅛
Bell Tel	35	182	182	180	180⅛
C., B. & Q......	250	71⅛	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛
Chi. Junct. Ry.....	80	92	92⅛	92	92
Erie Tel......	75	53	53⅞	53	53
Genl. Elec	650	33⅛	34	33⅞	33⅛
Mex Cent......	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Wis. Cent......	200	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$ 7000 Mex C 2d inc 7⅞
4000 do 1st inc... 8
55000 Atch 4s.69⅞@70⅛
105000 do 2ds..22⅞@23
$ 1000 Junc 5s.......105⅛
3000 G E 5s........88
21000 M C 4s...61⅞@62
4000 Ill Steel 4s... 85

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 22c; Alpha Consolidated, 9c; Andes, 30c; Belcher, 60c; Best and Belcher, 95c; Bodie Consolidated, $1.40; Bullion, 28c; Bulwer Consolidated, 16c; Caledonia, 10c; Challenge Consolidated, 52c; Chollar, 56c; Confidence, $1.60; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.35; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 5c; Exchequer, 2c; Gould and Currie, 57c; Hale and Norcross, $1.45; Julia, 6c; Justice, 14c; Kentuck Consolidated, 5c; Mexican, 96c; Mount Diablo, 20c; Occidental Consolidated, 12c; Ophir, $1.90; Overman, 15c; Potosi, 55c; Savage, 40c; Scorpion, 5c; Sierra Nevada, 91c; Silver Hill, 3c; Union Consolidated, 60c; Utah Consolidated, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 59c.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Closing prices of mining shares: Bulwer, 16c; Chollar, 50c; Crown Point, 35c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.80; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Currie, 40c; Hale and Norcross, $1.20; Homestake, $18.50; Iron Silver, 15c; Mexican, 80c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.60; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $1.00; Quicksilver preferred, $14.00; Sierra Nevada, 80c; Sandard, $2.65; Union Consolidated, 50c; Yellow Jacket, 50c.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—Closing prices of mining shares: Atlantic, $10.50; Butte and Boston, $11.87½; Calumet and Hecla, $284.00; Centennial, $60.00; Franklin, $12.25; Kearsarge, $9.00; Osceola, $23.00; Quincy, $104.87½; Santa Fe Copper, $48.00; Tamarack, $131.00; Wolverine, $4.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—Grain—Wheat opened stronger on heavy clearings and dry weather, advancing ¼@⅜c for May and ⅝c for July; May did not fluctuate much, closing ¼@⅜c above yesterday, while July declined ⅛c and at the close had sellers at ⅜c advance over Thursday. No. 2 red cash, 54½c bid; May, 54⅜@54½c bid. Corn—Strong early with good demand, but little for sale. An advance of ¼c from the opening was made, but a pressure to sell caused a complete relapse, which was partially made up later, the market closing ⅛c above Thursday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 42½c; May, 42¼@42⅜c bid; July, 43½c bid; September, 44⅛c asked. Oats—Strong early for futures. May and June sold ⅛c higher, but later May declined ⅛c, closing heavy. Spot lower; No. 2 cash, 30c; May, 29⅜c; June, 29⅜c; July, 26½c asked. Rye—Firm in demand. No. 3 selling east side track at 55c. Barley—steady. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 50,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA, Ill., April 13.—Grain—Corn—Easy; lower; No. 2, 44⅜c; No. 3, 44c. Oats—Dull; lower; No. 2 white, 30⅜@31c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c. Rye—Scarce; nominal; No. 2 choice, 58c bid. Whisky—Firm; basis for finished goods, $1.21. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 91,100 bu; oats, 58,900 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 4,550 bu; oats, 40,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 5,600 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 13.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20; spirits firm, 27c bid. Tar—Quiet; 95c. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.25; soft, $2.00; virgin, $2.50.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—Grain—Wheat dull; spot and month, 62c bid; May, 60⅜@61c; July, 59⅝c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 58½c bid. Receipts, 4,922 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu; stock, 301,363 bu; sales, 1,000 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 61@63c; do on grade, 59½@62½c. Corn—Easy. Spot and month, 49⅜@49⅞c; May, 49¼@49⅝c; steamer mixed, 48½@48⅝c. Receipts, 45,758 bu; shipments, 77,143; stock, 381,381 bu; sales, 1,000 bu. Southern white corn, 49½@50½c; do yellow, 49¼@51c. Oats—Steady. No. 2 white Western, 27½c asked; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c. Stock, 153,772 bu. Rye—Dull. No. 2, 58@59c. Receipts, 685 bu; stock, 20,433 bu. Grain freights quiet, unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., April 13.—Grain—Close: Higher; No. 1 hard, cash and April, 60⅜c; May, 61⅛c; July, 62⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash and April, 60⅛c; May, 60¼c; July, 61⅛c; September, 59¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56⅛c; No. 3, 53⅝c; rejected, 50½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 60⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅛c. Rye, 49c. Oats—No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30½c. Barley, 45@47c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 134; oats, 4; rye, 7; barley, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 62,851 bu. Shipments—Oats, 1,015. The wheat stocks here will show an increase of about 275,000 bu this week.

TOLEDO, O., April 13.—Grain—Wheat higher, steady. No. 2 cash and April, 57¼c; May, 57¼c; July and August, 57⅝c. Corn active, easy. No. 2 mixed, 47½c; May, 45⅝c; July, 46¼c; No. 2 yellow, 45½c. Oats dull, steady. No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye dull. Cash, 55c. Cloverseed dull, steady. Prime cash, $5.95. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 500 bu; clover-seed, 24 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 600 bags.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—Grain—Wheat—Quiet and steady; No. 2 hard, 54@55c; No. 2 red, 56c; No. 3 red, 54½c; rejected, 52c. Corn—Firm; good demand; No. 2 mixed, 45c; No. 2 white, 44@45½c. Oats—Firm; No. mixed, 29c; No. 2 white, 33c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 red, 60½c; No. 1 white, 63½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 49½c; No. 3 yellow, 49¼c; No. 2 corn, 49c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35¾c; No. 3 white, 35¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs. and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 8....	11,044	184	17,863	11,418
Tuesday, April 9....	2,969	2,716	11,923	8,953
Wednesd'y, April 10	11,651	774	23,486	13,045
Thursday, April 11.	7,791	1,030	22,401	16,594
Friday, April 12....	3,904	63	15,245	10,667
Saturday, April 13..	300	....	6,000	2,000
Total..............	37,759	4,767	96,918	62,687
Previous week.......	38,875	4,363	99,810	66,073
Cor. week 1894......	66,836	2,817	139,775	65,408
Cor. week 1893......	56,088	2,959	103,894	57,066
Shipments—				
Monday, April 8....	2,121	1	9,544	1,494
Tuesday, April 9....	1,021	6	6,503	......
Wednesd'y, April 10	2,480	....	6,815	807
Thursday, April 11.	2,798	54	10,462	2,428
Friday, April 12. ...	2,683	16	8,953	3,529
Saturday, April 13..	400	....	5,000	1,500
Total..............	11,453	77	47,277	9,758
Previous week.......	13,017	75	47,580	13,444
Cor. week 1894......	23,580	51	57,508	5,149
Cor. week 1893......	17,492	126	49,828	6,624

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

Points.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago............	37,700	97,000	62,700
Kansas City.........	24,800	44,000	11,000
Omaha............	8,400	22,000	3,500
St. Louis.........	14,100	26,800	12,500
Total..............	85,000	189,800	89,700
Previous week......	81,000	181,900	106,800
Two weeks ago....	93,600	212,300	102,300
Cor. week, 1894....	127,200	271,000	85,000
Cor. week, 1893....	110,500	187,000	74,000
Cor. week, 1892....	80,200	195,500	62,000
Cor. week, 1891....	75,200	187,200	54,000
Cor. week, 1890....	99,000	200,000	66,800

Cattle receipts at Chicago last week compared with a year ago decreased 29,000, Omaha decreased 9,300, Kansas City decreased 2,000, and St. Louis increased 5,000.

Cattle—The market was nominally steady. Some 14,500 beef steers sold at $5.75. Fat cows and heifers were in good demand. Common grades were weak. Stockers and feeders were in fair supply and small demand. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.......	$5.90@6.25
Choice to prime, 1,300@1,450 lbs.......	5.40@6.15
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs.......	4.80@5.60
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.......	4.55@5.35
Poor to fair, 900@1 100 lbs.......	4.10@4.80
Choice to extra cows and heifers.......	3.90@4.80
Fair to good cows and heifers.......	3.05@3.85
Inferior to good canning cows.......	1.60@3.00
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.......	2.60@4.60
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.......	2.00@5.25
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs.......	3.10@5.20
Texas cows, bulls, and stags.......	2.00@4.00

Hogs—Trade was slow early and active late. Prices opened weak and closed strong, averaging the same as Friday. Heavy sold at $4.65@5.20, bulk, $4.90@5.10; mixed, $4.75@5.10, bulk $4.85@5.00; light, $4.65@5.05, bulk $4.85@5.00; pigs, $3.75@4.80.

Sheep—This branch of the live stock trade was dull and prices barely steady. Westerns, averaging 76@136 lbs, sold at $3.00@4.75; 700 92-lb Texas sold at $4.25; native sheep quotable at $2.00@5.00; and lambs, 3.75@5.90.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; shipments, 2,800. Supply very small and only a retail trade done. The declines for the week have been 25@30c on heavy cattle and 20c on light steers. The small sales of the day were made on this basis. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 4,200. Market slow and lower. Heavy sold at $4.80@5.00; mixed, $4.50@4.90; light, $4.60@4.90.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 13.—Hogs, 800; yesterday, 422; shipments, none. Lower quality; good, $4.65@4.75; bulk, $4.65@4.72½. Cattle, 200; yesterday, 203; shipments, 178. Steady; cows, $1.10@3.75; bulls, $1.90@3.00; oxen, $2.00@3.25; veals, $3.00@4.00; feeders, $2.25@3.75; yearlings, $2.00@3.30.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; shipments, 800. Market steady. Texas steers, $3.00@5.25; do cows, $2.75@3.40; beef steers, $4.00@6.15; native cows, $1.75@4.30; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.75; bulls, $2.25@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 400. Market weak. Bulk of sales, $4.70@4.90; heavies, $4.75@5.05; packers, $4.65@5.05; mixed, $4.60@4.85; lights, $4.60@5.05; mixed, $4.60@4.65; Yorkers, $4.65@4.75; pigs, $4.20@4.60. Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 700. Market steady.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 800. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; opened steady; closed steady; light, $4.60@4.80; mixed, $4.65@4.75; heavy, $4.75@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, none. Market steady.

GOOD CATTLE SUPPLY AT ST. LOUIS.

Figures Show That Receipts Are Increasing in Place of Diminishing.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—[Special.]—Figures showing the total cattle receipts for St. Louis and East St. Louis the last seven years between Jan 1 and April 13 do not indicate that the supply has dwindled here. If it has been curtailed, as Mr. Armour and other prominent packers of the country represent, data bearing upon the subject at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and other large markets must tell a story far different from what follows. The total receipts for St. Louis, including East St. Louis, for the last two weeks in March and the first two weeks in April for the last seven years are as follows:

1889............	17,700	1893............	50,565
1890............	31,932	1894............	41,902
1891............	29,721	1895............	48,627
1892............	34,209		

The total cattle receipts for the cities named from Jan. 1 to April 13 for the last seven years follow:

1889............	83,450	1893............	210,794
1890............	119,005	1894............	189,125
1891............	107,605	1895............	218,803
1892............	120,393		

Thus it will be seen the supply is much larger than at corresponding periods of past years. The figures tell their own story.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Insurance Rates Hurt Old Vessels.

The warfare between the Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters and the British and foreign and allied companies in grain insurance may result disastrously to schooners, barges, and the older wooden vessels. It is now proposed to make a uniform board rate of 25 cents per $100 on all line steamers, regardless of class or value, with 15 per cent commission to local agents. Grain on steamers not belonging to the lines may be asked a much higher rate. Heretofore the Chicago board has charged the same rates on all classes of boats rating A2 or better, whether steam, sail, or tow. The new classification, if adopted, will be a heavy handicap to schooners and steamers under A1, for they will be compelled to pay back to the shipper any excess in insurance rates on account of their lower rating. The schedule made up by the British and Foreign gives a season contract rate from April 1 to Dec. 5 of 15 cents on all regular liners of any value and class, and on all A1 steamers not in the regular lines valued at $100,000 and over. On all non-line steamers of A1 and A1½ class valued at $50,000 and under $100,000 the season rate is 25 cents. On all A1 steamers of less than $50,000 value, all A2 steamers of any value, and all tow barges the Buffalo rate from April 1 to Sept. 30 is 40 cents; in October, 75 cents, and from Nov. 1 to the close, $1. In the way of waiving averages the schedule is even more severe on the lower class boats. While as yet no Chicago shipper has closed contracts with the foreign companies, still, their schedule may have an important bearing on the ultimate action of the Chicago board. It is claimed that the foreign companies have already secured all the grain insurance out of Toledo, Duluth, and Detroit for the coming season. Their Lake Superior rates are the same as those from Lake Michigan. The immediate effect of the new order of things will be to drive the older steamers out of the grain trade entirely, for with grain freights as low as they are now the boats cannot carry the burden of paying extra insurance to secure cargoes. The schooners and tow barges will meet the same fate in a large degree. The action of the underwriters will but hasten the retirement to other lines of trade of a large number of craft which were being rapidly displaced by the coming of immense steel steamers.

Around the Lakes.

MENOMINEE, Mich., April 14.—The tug Pilot arrived this afternoon from Manitowoc en route to Cedar River, the first boat of the season from the lower end of the lake. The bay is nearly free of ice.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., April 14.—This harbor and Lake Ontario in this vicinity are clear of ice. The schooner Albecore arrived light this morning from Port Hope, Ont., the first arrival of the season. It will load coal for Toronto.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 14.—The condition of the ice here remains the same. The river is full and there is a blockade at Robert's Landing again today. The Arundel came through last night. The foot of Lake Huron is full of ice as far as can be seen.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—F. and P. M. salt boat No. 1, from Manistee, arrived this afternoon with a heavy cargo of salt for local distributors. This is the first arrival, aside from local lines of steamers. It expects to clear tomorrow.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14.—The steamer Soo City of the Holland and Chicago line will not leave until May 1 on account of the condition of the harbor. The depth of wate ris from eight to nine feet, and the steamer draws over eleven feet. A dredge has been promised in a few days to deepen the water.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 13.—Arrangements have been perfected between the Big Four railroad and the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company whereby the company's steamers will run from Duluth to this port as an extension of the line from Chicago. The first steamer is expected to arrive May 1.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—The new steamer building at the yard of the Cleveland Shipbuilding company for Rhodes and others will be called the Yale. The steamer Chili, building at the same yard for M. M. Drake and others, will be launched in about a week. The steamer St. Paul will tow the schooner John O'Neill and the Presley the Redington and Georger.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—The tug Cascade today attempted to force a passage through the ice which blocks Buffalo Harbor, but was compelled to abandon the task. Capt. Bowen reported the ice sixteen inches thick, and that it would not give away for five or six days. The ice extends for fifteen or twenty miles up the lake and is apparently as solid as ever. The steamer Northern King of the Northern line will start for Duluth a week from today. The North Wind will follow. It is said the agents of the Lackawanna line will load several boats this week for Lake Michigan at a 40-cent rate.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—Between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 gross tons of iron ore have been sold thus far for lake shipment during the coming season of navigation. This includes 1,500,000 tons purchased by the Carnegie company and the amounts which Pickands, Mather & Co. will transfer from their mining to their furnace interests. The total production of iron ore in the lake region for the year is variously estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons. There is a marked difference of opinion between the ore men and vessel men as to the lake rates at which this vast volume of business will be carried, and the contest between shippers and carriers will be sharply waged from the begining to the end of the season. Vessel-owners who have taken large contracts to carry ore have invariably reserved a good portion of their tonnage to place it in the market for single trip charters.

The ore men are equally confident that single trip rates will be in their favor, and it is said a considerable portion of the iron ore sold has not yet been covered for lake carrying. Some of the largest vessel owners have refused to make any contracts. Last season the Lake Superior contract rate was 80 cents per ton, while the average rate for single charters was between 78 and 79 cents. Very little soft coal from Ohio and Pennsylvania has yet been sold for lake shipment, as compared with the sales last year at this time. The opinion prevails that the first trips will be made at the lowest rates of the season, and coal freights will then improve until a paying basis is reached. Large supplies of coal are already standing in cars at most of the ports for lake shipment, and loading at several of these will begin this week.

Vessel Movements.

MANITOWOC, Wis., April 14.—Arirved—Belle Hinton. Departed—Pankratz, Manitowoc, Sturgeon Bay.

LUDINGTON, Mich., April 14.—Arrived—Colin Campbell. Cleared—Clara, Herschel, Carter, Campbell, Chicago; Ferry, Caledonia, Racine.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—George W. Naghtin, Charles Rietz, John Mark, Manistee.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Ewing—13,349—William W. Barnard vs. Michael Enders and William Wandrey; on ver. $288; appld.—15,251—Joseph Typner vs. Edward and Alice Maher; on ver. $50; appld.

Judge Freeman—3,264—Peter Trappen vs. John Steffyen; on ver. $25.—10,615—Andrew Sorenson, use of Central Lumber Co., vs. William Larsen; on ver. $50.

Judge Baker—15,190—Barbara Kiel vs. Katharina Hort; on dflt., $688.—15,191—Louis C. Rick vs. Same; same, $290.

Judge Hanecy—14,729—Triest & Co. vs. Harry A., M., J. N., and Jane J. Gaynor; on deflt., $1,479; vs. J. J. Gaynor for want of a plea, and vs. H. A. and M. J. N. Gaynor for non-compl. with rule heretofore entered.

Judge Smith—15,424—James H. Rice Co. vs. Henry Ives Cobb; on ver., $2,278; appld.

Judge Gibbons—13,432—William P. Crowe vs. Charles W. Gindele; on ver., $50; appld.

Judge Dunne—2,570—George W. CCoudry vs. Wm. Baldwin, Francis Ward, and George Jacob Schweinfurth; on ver., $50,000.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Horton—3,107—Zeller vs. Dollus; dec. sale.—85,594—Granville Kimball vs. Medora Kimball; dec. final.—6,666—Hammond vs. Brassell; decree.—730—Beauregard vs. Coursolle; same.—5,050—Fleming vs. Cody; final dec.—5,051—Same vs. Same; same.

Judge Brentano—132,117—Morris Co. vs. Southworth; decree.

Today's Criminal Court Calls.

Judge Burke—Branch No. 1—Nos. 1,580, 1,639, 1,710, 1,851, 2,101, 2,181, 2,243, 2,258, 2,357.

Judge Clifford—Branch No. 2—Nos. 2,493, 2,519, 2,528, 3,127, 3,244, 3,259, 3,260, 3,281.

Judge Stein—Branch No. 3—No. 2,929 on trial.

Judge Windes—[Branch No. 4]—No. 2,769 on trial.

Judge Freeman—[Branch No. 5]—Nos. 2,758, 3,033, 3,469, 3,012, 3,100, 3,755, 3,756.

Judge Carter—[County Court]—Add to call published Saturday Nos. 11,967, 13,450, 13,470.

WEEK OF ADVANCES.

HOW COTTON AND WHEAT JOINED WITH THE OIL SPECULATION.

By Great Efforts the Staples Are Got Out of the Rut and Despite Reaction They Close Well Up—Price of Pipe Line Certificates Nearly Double—Silver's History a Counterpart of Other Products—Market in the Hands of Substantial Backers.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—Indications of a revival of speculative interest are cropping out in various quarters. A few weeks ago the markets for cotton and wheat, which had been languishing for nearly a year at the lowest prices ever known, suddenly took a start on the up-track. It required almost a superhuman effort to get them out of the rut, but, the short interest once alarmed, the bulls found it an easy matter to make a successful coup. Prices subsequently reacted under realizations, but the feeling on the products named is still in the main bullish. The slight set-back in cotton and wheat was taken advantage of by Wall street operators to start up the fires of speculation in stocks, and before the bears took in the situation prices were advanced rapidly to the detriment of their bank accounts.

Here, again, the effect of realization was witnessed for a week or so, but it did not take long for the bulls to get their second wind, and although last week was a broken one in consequence of the observance of Good Friday prices yesterday again danced up rapidly. At the same time a phenomenal speculation in oil has been in progress. It may be that the falling off in the production of oil has been exaggerated, or that the Standard monopoly has joined hands with Russian producers to get still more absolute control of the markets of the world. Be this as it may, the price of pipe-line certificates and of oil in the field has more than doubled within a short time and a great deal of money has been made.

Silver Follows the General Trend.

The recent history of silver is almost a counterpart of other products. After dragging along wearily for months at figures low down in the sixties, the price of the white metal jumped up to within a couple of cents of 70. It reacted to 65 or thereabouts, but was back to 68c yesterday, and strong at that. To those who do their own thinking and base their trades on their own deductions, the striking changes just noted have much significance. Frequenters of brokers' offices have heard the one thing—namely: that the source whence the buying orders emanate is a mystery, and that business, taken altogether, is light. This sort of talk has discouraged would-be speculators, but has not disturbed investors, who have gone on buying what they could conveniently pay for.

It is difficult to estimate this purchasing power, because it has been operative for some time and is not obtrusive, like the buying for speculative account. Those who still continue bearish say that the coal companies and many other railroads have been and are still doing poorly, so that a maintenance of the present low rate of dividends is problematical; and, further, that the improvements in the physical condition of the properties rendered necessary by the prolonged period of economy will use up surplus earnings for some time to come.

The views expected are of course by no means disinterested, and as prices go on rising converts are being made to the bull side all the while. It is clearly evident to those in touch with leading banking and commission houses that the market is no longer in the hands of "pikers," but has really substantial supporters; in other words, that it has the backing of men who take hold only when they see opportunities to make a successful campaign on one side or the other. It is to be noted that the dealings, if not large in the aggregate, are unusually well distributed. Sugar and distillers no longer monopolize attention, as was the case some weeks ago. One day it is General Electric and other low-priced shares, and another day the grangers, Louisville and Nashville, leather, or the Vanderbilts.

How the Vanderbilt Stocks Fared.

All these groups have their turn, and while one line of stocks show the effect of realizations, sharp reactions are prevented by the advance in others. For several days the Vanderbilts have been forging ahead, and they make the best leaders of all. Lake Shore yesterday crossed 142, which is the best price in several years. Michigan Central has been a close second in point of advance and Canada Southern and New York Central display great strength. The advance has thus far failed to elicit any big offerings, although nothing has yet been divulged by those engineering the rise to account for the improvement.

The fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt has just returned from Europe is of itself an insufficient reason, but there may be something in the hints that a new trunk line agreement on a more comprehensive plan than ever before is on the tapis, and that strong and influential interests are prepared to advance large sums of money to accomplish this result as well as to put the anthracite coal trade on a solid footing, even though it be found necessary to placate the weaker lines, who usually make all the trouble.

It is said that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's mission to Europe is not alone for purposes of recreation, but will be fruitful of good results so far as American railway properties are concerned. The placing of the last government loan has caused leading banking houses to take a more active part in financial operations generally, and they will probably have little difficulty in enlisting the support of the Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, and other capitalists now that the country itself, for the first time since the panic two years ago, seems to be really on the mend.

Manufactories Start Up.

This latter fact, after all, is the basis for the recovery in value of all kinds. Manufacturing concerns in various sections are once more starting up, and owners see their way clear to advance wages, which is a most excellent sign. Several railroad officials who have recently been in this city have expressed more hopeful views than at any time since 1893 because they see unmistakable disposition on the part of merchants and manufacturers to branch out, and the restriction of production during the hard times has reduced stocks of merchandise everywhere. If crop conditions are only favorable Wall street may get out of its serious case of dumps.

For the present buyers will do well to select stocks of roads that are showing improvement in earnings and may do far better in the next few months as a result of the maintenance of rates through new agreements. The strength of the shares of the bituminous coal properties in Ohio indicates the results to be expected if similar arrangements are made by transportation in this and other sections.

LONDON MONEY MARKET STILL EASY.

Prices Will Still Further Advance Should Japan and China Agree.

London, April 14.—With consols steady at 105 there is no hope of anything but continued easiness in the money market. The Stock Exchange has been closed since Thursday, on which day the markets showed a generally strong tone, but the week's business was small. Should peace be concluded between China and Japan there is little doubt there would be a still further advance in prices. The brilliant weather last week caused an advance in home railway securities. All first-class investments were firm. Foreign securities were quiet. The effect of the collapse of the Londonderry gold mine has wholly passed, and the mining market was stronger and more active than ever. There seems to be no limit to public confidence in this direction. Chilean and Argentine securities recovered from their fall after a denial of a bellicose feeling between those two countries.

American railroad securities were also slow to show improvement. The Atchison reorganization scheme was well received, though there was some murmuring against increasing the stock. Except for a fall of 3 in Baltimore and Ohio and ½ in Atchison the market rose all round. Norfolk and Western mortgage was up 2; New York Central and Missouri Pacific seconds each 1¾; Atchison 4s, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Lake Shore each 1¼; Northern Pacific 1; Norfolk and Western preferred and Louisville and Nashville ¾. Canadian Pacific advanced 1¼. Grand Trunk ordinary was up ½ and preferred 2.

Chicago's First Newspaper.

It was the Chicago Democrat, issued for the first time Nov. 26, 1833, John Calhoun, editor.

Area of Chicago Up to Date.

[*From advance sheets of report.*]

The area of Chicago right up to date is 186.138 square miles.

NOW YEAST MEN WILL MAKE VINEGAR.

Fight Because of Invasion of the Trade by the Latter.

The rumor that the fight between the vinegar manufacturers and the yeast men would end in the invasion of the vinegar business by the yeast manufacturers in retaliation for the making of yeast by the vinegar men has received confirmation. It was expected the Northwestern Manufacturers' Association, which is the name of the yeast pool, would take the initiative. The subject has been discussed among the members of the association, but no conclusion was reached. A conference was held Saturday at the Palmer House by a number of firms engaged in the yeast business and it was decided to organize a company to enter into the manufacture of vinegar on a large scale. Three men subscribed the $100,000 required. They were Julius Fleishman and L. C. Robinson, Cincinnati, and August Bergenthal, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Distilling company of Milwaukee. The plant will be located in Chicago and an option has been secured on the land. The plant will have twice the capacity of any vinegar factory in the country. It is expected to have it in operation in four months, and yeast men say there will be a big slump in prices that will cause the vinegar men to come to terms.

The trouble between the two interests has been of long standing. Vinegar and yeast are both produced by distillation in a process similar to that of the distillation of spirits. Several years ago the Chicago vinegar men began making yeast in their plants and entered into competition of the liveliest character with the yeastmakers. As a consequence the Western yeast trade has been cut in half and the prices reduced to half as much as formerly. There is a vinegar pool in existence, and there have been frequent conferences between the two bodies without the breach being healed. The vinegar pool people claimed that they were not responsible and could not control the men who made yeast.

Saturday a number of the yeast men gathered at the Palmer House and late at night the three men named completed their agreement. Vinegar now sells at a cent per twelve grains or five cents a gallon. The grain, as applied to vinegar, is the gauging equivalent represented in spirit manufacture by the term "proof." The yeast men claim they are in the fight for an existence and propose to give the vinegar men a taste of their own medicine. They assert the price of vinegar will be pushed down to one cent a grain and less, and that under the improved process they will use they can make a profit when the others are losing. The process to be used is what is called the "cooking" method.

NEW YORK INSURANCE HAPPENINGS.

Department Completes Reorganization of Long Island Mutual Fire.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—The State Insurance Department has completed the reexamination of the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance company and will report in a few days. The department had to look into this company again on account of the revelations in the Equitable Mutual's affairs, which is under the same management as the Long Island Mutual.

The Assurance Lloyds has been legally entered in the State of Missouri and expects to soon be likewise admitted to the State of Illinois. The Lloyds put up $200,000 capital required by the different States.

The complete organization of the New People Life Insurance company is expected to take place early this week.

Statement of the Atlas Mutual Fire.

The Atlas Mutual Fire Insurance company of Boston has issued a statement showing its condition Feb. 16, as audited and approved by the Massachusetts Insurance Department. This shows assets of $181,324 and total assets as regards policyholders of $1,059,940. The total surplus to policyholders is $884,627. The reinsurance reserve as computed would enable the company to pay each policyholder the exact unearned percentage of its premium.

Insurance Notes.

The People's Life Insurance company of New York, which was organized by J. C. Hatie, will begin writing May 1.

The Maine Live Stock Insurance company has been organized in Portland with an authorized capital of $100,000.

The Fidelity and Deposit company of Baltimore has been authorized by the New York Insurance Department to transact a Fidelity insurance business in that State.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company has appointed Andrew W. Glover general agent for the company in Virginia with headquarters in Richmond.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Bemoans the Lack of Good Hams.

Chicago, April 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why is it that with all the nice, fat hogs in this section and the great number of packing-houses in Chicago one cannot get a ham fit to eat? They are dry, salty, and generally lean, not furnishing enough fat to fry eggs in, and with no indication of having been smoked. This is ham and egg season, but one cannot enjoy it with such hams. I have tried all brands that I have heard of, with no better success. DAY.

Denial from Chief Justice Horton.

Topeka, Kas., April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some newspaper correspondent telegraphed to the Eastern newspapers from Topeka a few days ago, just after the opinion of the Supreme Court had been handed down affirming the conviction of Anderson Gray, charged as accessory before the fact in the murder of Thomas Patton of Sumner County, in this State, that the court found Gray guilty of murder and acquitted McDonald, who did the shooting, upon the ground that he was hypnotized by Gray when he committed the act and was therefore irresponsible. This false report has been widely published in the newspapers throughout the country, and as it is without any foundation whatever I trust, if this untrue statement has appeared in any way in your paper, you will make the proper correction thereof.

ALBERT H. HORTON.

Mr. Teller's Way of Looking at It.

Chicago, April 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent issue of The Tribune appears a communication from Mr. George Schufeldt concerning the effect of the so-called demonetization act of 1873. Mr. Schufeldt asserts that the silver dollar was never in fact demonetized, and criticises those who attribute such an effect to the act. The charge, as ordinarily made, is that silver was demonetized, and the truth of the charge is not to be determined by quibbling over the terminology. When men like Senator Sherman and Prof. F. A. Walker speak of the demonetization of silver ordinary men may well be pardoned for using the term. Mr. Schufeldt says the charge is "a fiction and a sham," because in 1873 there was not a silver dollar in circulation. Therefore he concludes that the act had no effect, as there was nothing upon which it could opperate. Does he not recall, also, that there was not a gold dollar in circulation in this country at that time? And, further, he says that a total of only 8,000,000 silver dollars had been coined from 1792 to 1873. In asserting that there was nothing to be affected by the law because, as he asserts, coinage of the silver dollar had been abandoned, or practically so, he overlooks the fact that of this $8,000,000 more than one-half—$4,337,610—had been coined since 1860; $1,115,760 having been coined in 1871, $1,106,450 in 1872, and $293,600 between Jan. 1, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1873, the date of the act. These figures are from the report of the Director of the Mint, 1890.

Evidently, then, there was something upon which the act could operate, and it did operate to shut off the coinage of silver dollars, which was proceeding at the rate of nearly $2,500,000 per year and steadily growing. But without regard to these matters it is not denied that the right of coinage was taken away, placing our monetary system on a gold basis and discrediting silver, a metal which we were then producing largely. Not only this; the act induced other nations to adopt the gold basis, thus casting upon gold alone the whole burden of the world's demand for metallic money. Worse still, it helped to destroy the monetary equilibrium of more than seventy years' standing, and made possible the ruinous competition of India and the South American countries in the foreign markets for our wheat and cotton. It is difficult to see how Mr. Schufeldt can predicate the wisdom of an act which he declares was inoperative. If it produced no effect its wisdom cannot have been proved by experience. The act which Prof. Walker—whose "Political Economy" is a text book at Oxford University—denounces as a crime, which Moreton Frewen calls a "vast job," and which no member of the Congress which passed it has ever been willing to father, cannot be proved to be a wise or beneficial measure by unsupported charges against the Bland act or the Sherman act of 1890. In view of the solemn predictions made prior to the passage of the Bland bill—that its enactment would within six months bring us to a silver basis and universal ruin, though in fact it was followed by a revival of business and a period of greatly improved financial conditions—and recalling the confident predictions of good times to result from the repeal of the Sherman act and the sad failure of these predictions, it might be well for the opponents of silver to give over, for a time, both prophecy and dogmatic assertion, and devote themselves to the study of the money question.

JAMES H. TELLER.

Postmaster-General for President.

Richmond, Va., April 14.—[Special.]—When Postmaster-General Wilson comes to Richmond next Wednesday to speak at the banquet of the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia an opportunity will be given the citizens of Richmond to call on him in the Governor's mansion. A public reception will be held there. The Virginia Democrats are anxious to boom him for the Presidency.

Chicago's Narrowest Street.

The narrowest business thoroughfare in Chicago is Third avenue. On the sections lined by skyscrapers the sun never shines more than a half hour.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

INCOME TAX LAW AS IT APPLIES TO FIRE COMPANIES.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Makes a Ruling on Returns to Be Made—They Must Include Interest on the Unearned Premium Fund—Fire Losses for the Last Seven Days Exceed the Previous Week's by $1,000,000—To Guarantee Good Faith of Advertisers.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax law does not make any change regarding insurance companies and they are sending in returns to the Internal Revenue Department. Considerable interest was manifested in the action the court would take. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been called on to interpret the law as it applies to fire insurance companies. Here is the decision as sent to a Chicago manager:

"It is held by this office that fire insurance companies shall return as gains, profits, and income earned during the year all interest received or accrued driung the year on the unearned premium fund and all other miscellaneous income from investments and otherwise, and may deduct therefrom as operating and business expenses the interest received or accrued during the year and all operating and business expenses actually incurred and necessary to the conduct of the business."

It will be noticed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue specifically says the interest received or accrued on the unearned premium fund shall be counted as profits and assessed in determining the profits of the business. This will make a slight difference but not one of any great moment to the majority of companies.

Taxes cut a considerable figure with insurance companies. In nearly every State in the Union there is a tax upon gross premium receipts ranging from 1 to 3 per cent. In addition to this there are license fees, examination fees, and other taxes, which are estimated when the entire country is averaged at 5 per cent of the total premium receipts of all companies. This does not come out of the insurance companies, however, for it is all charged in rates to the insured. Wherever there is adverse legislation which makes it more expensive to carry insurance risks rates are increased so as to make up for it. Legislators seemingly do not take this into account in passing laws. A law is aimed at the insurance companies, but the only way it affects them is in causing a little trouble in readjusting rates to meet the increased expense.

"I do not believe the income tax will affect many companies this year," said the manager who received the decision from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "Judging from the number of fires which have already gone to the credit of 1895 there will be no profit for a majority of the companies. An insurance company which has its assets invested in real estate will not be compelled to pay a return upon the income derived therefrom. That is the way a good many of the companies have been able to pay dividends during the last three or four years. Not one, but many of the companies have lost money on underwriting, but they have made a profit from invested securities. Where these securities happen to be in real estate no return is necessary, and therefore I believe the United States Government will be richer through the application of the income tax law to insurance companies."

FIRE LOSSES FOR THE WEEK.

Waste from Fire in the United States Amounts to $2,627,015.

Fire losses for the week ending yesterday amounted to $2,627,015, of which $1,275,000 was from fires where the individual loss amounted to $100,000 or more. Smaller fires caused a total loss of $1,352,015. For the preceding week the total loss amounted to only $1,586,361, or an increase of more than $1,000,000. The figures of the week in detail are as follows in fire losses of $100,000 and upwards:

April 5, Portland Iron company's building, Portland, Ore..............	$ 100,000
April 6, American starch works, Columbus, O.	300,000
April 7, Electrical works, Ampere Station, N. J.......	250,000
April 8, Forest fires in Oklahoma.....	100,000
April 8, Atlantic and Pacific roundhouse, Albuquerque, N. M...........	100,000
April 9, Fire in Wheeling, W. Va......	200,000
April 11, Rice mills, Savannah, Ga....	125,000
April 11, Apartment house, New York	100,000
	$1,275,000
Under $100,000	1,352,015
Total........................	$2,627,015

WILL MAKE GOOD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fidelity and Casualty to Insure Reliability of Business Houses.

The Fidelity and Casualty company of New York has established a new branch to its business and incidentally a new sort of insurance. It will issue to business houses guarantees that goods sold by them will be as represented. An advertiser will be allowed to say in his advertisement that all contracts are guaranteed by the Fidelity and Casualty to be exactly as represented. Each subscriber will be allowed to attach a guarantee in coupon form, the amount stated on the face of the coupon, which will become effective when properly dated and signed by the mercantile house. The charge for this will be small.

Chicago's Nameless Streets.

On Jan. 1, 1895, there were 143 streets in Chicago that had no names.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Depositors Under the Plan of Reorganization of Stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Installments of ONE dollar each, required by the Agreement of Reorganization, are hereby called, and all holders of Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified that the said 2d, 3d, and 4th installments, respectively, must be paid at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY cor. Wall and Nassau streets, New York City, as follows:

Second Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 15, 1895.

Third Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 22, 1895.

Fourth Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 29, 1895.

Certificates of Deposit must be presented at the MANHATTAN TRUST CO. in order that the installments paid may be noted thereon.

Dated New York, April 3, 1895.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A.D.T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

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2614......................	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st..................	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d..................	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th..................	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th..................	T. H. PATTERSON.
N. W. cor. Oakwood...	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134......................	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d..................	C. S. ALLEN.
5040......................	Sorrow & Kerntopf.
5503......................	C. D. BALLARD.
Cor. 63d..................	CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 71st..................	PHILLIPS CHEM. CO.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603......................	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th..................	F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison..........	HARRISON PHAR.
2200......................	L. J. WEYER.
2727......................	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st..................	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160......................	H. F. FLANNERY.
4259......................	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700......................	JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st..................	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th..................	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st..................	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th..................	F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th..................	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d..................	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th..................	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123......................	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth.........	R. P. BRAUN.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188......................	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
515......................	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th..................	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th..................	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th..................	E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210......................	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460......................	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake..................	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand Blvd.........	C. N. GOODNOW.
405......................	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans..................	C. S. TERRELL.
Cor. Champlain.........	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn.........	WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108......................	F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street....	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison.........	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560......................	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson.........	JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island ave..	F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace avenue....	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004......................	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th..................	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d..................	H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
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Cor. Harrison..........	H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468......................	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567......................	HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—	
843......................	R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey..................	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland.........	F. EITERMAN.
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Cor. Noble..................	A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—	
887......................	L. A. GELLIEN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171......................	J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina.........	R. T. SILL.
771......................	A. S. STODDARD.
1014......................	W. W. THUMSER.
1299......................	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan.........	F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—	
190......................	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278......................	DELL & CO.
384......................	PASSAIC PHAR.
572......................	F. A. THAYER.
785......................	J. W. CRAIN.
826......................	K. McLENNON.
1001......................	C. D. STONE.
1049......................	J. A. JOHNSTON.
1249......................	H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento.........	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan.........	L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232......................	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465......................	HENRY SCHROEDER
1218......................	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley.........	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149......................	FRANK GRAMMER.
296......................	W. A. BRABROOK.
360......................	F. L. MULLER.
475......................	F. J. KNOWLES.
987......................	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada..................	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis.........	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422......................	CHAS. S. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
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Cor. Robey.........	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California ave....	JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco.........	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Jackson.........	O. S. BETTING.
260......................	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750......................	F. E. FISKE.

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CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80......................	R. H. HANKE.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748......................	ROGERS PHARMACY.
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161......................	C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
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Cor. Goethe.........	R. E. RHODE.
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Cor. Ohio..................	C. A. STORER.
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Cor. Townsend.........	A. J. WESSMAN.
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Cor. Ontario.........	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak..................	R. G. DORRANCE & CO
Cor. Division desired......	F. H. AHLBORN.
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ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison.........	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland.........	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut.........	A. MARTEN.
292......................	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224......................	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton.........	W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood.........	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden.........	F. R. LEONARD.
622......................	MAX SCHULZ.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center.........	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845......................	A. N. BOE.

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SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bldg.

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND household goods; hotels and furniture stocks a specialty; caution; some one representing himself as from my address is calling in answer to advertisements; he is a fraud and a thief; have him arrested; I never call unless requested to do so. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

UNIVERSAL STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, 19 Bishop-ct., rear. Telephone W. 942.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

THE FURNITURE WITH VERY LOW LEASE OF a 20-room house full of roomers on South Side and near 23d-st. to highest bidder this week; otherwise will be sold all ready to step into and paying well; will be sold by auction 29th inst. See MR. FERGUSON at once. R. 70, 175 Dearborn-st., 11 to 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF overcoat and umbrella left in cab, cor. State and Van Buren, Saturday night. F. 7, Great Northern Hotel.

STOLEN—AT NOON, FROM THE CORNER OF Loomis and Congress-sts., a horse and buggy; black horse, hind feet white; buggy's running gears dark red; box black; contents, laprobe marked Union Livery Co., side curtains and rubber laprobe. $500 reward for detection and conviction of the thief. JOHN C. W. RHODE, 339 N. Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—HENRY ATWOOD, SON of Henry H., of Johnstown, Rhode Island, who went away in 1883 for Black Hills; if alive he will communicate with undersigned. Information as to death also desired. J. ERASTUS LESTER, attorney-at-law, Providence, R. I.

PERSONAL — MARGARET: MOTHER HAS charge of property and children: write us. LUCY.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS AND pins are the thing now; we have a beautiful stock of them; a large assortment of Easter novelties; our pamphlet "How We Do It" mailed free.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, importer,
103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age; have had two years' experience in office work; give good references. Address E. W. DOGGET, 4911 Forrestville-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier by a reliable and experienced man; highest references. Address N 292, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER WANTS REengagement; 15 years' experience; machinist and practical steamfitter; accustomed to dynamos; exceptional references; licensed. J H 138, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND office correspondent; expert Remington operator; 8 years' experience; references. O 742, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and telegraph operator. Address J H 170, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER BY SINgle German, 26 years old, in private family; can take care of horses; references. Address O 494, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO go with a company to do general work or cook; railway company or to travel. Address L 746, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE: AS saleswoman or designer of ladies' dresses; good experience as buyer of Paris models. Address C L 245, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; cook, wash, and iron, or general work; North Side preferred. 543 Sedgwick-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY: EXpert stenographer; law or insurance preferred. Address O 292, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A REFINED AND EDUcated young lady wants position as companion to and attendant for lady who will spend the summer at the seashore or abroad; would not object to the care of a child; reference given. Address N 485, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—NEAT APPEARING, CAPABLE OF earning $25 per week; splendid opportunity for enterprising man to learn new business and connect himself with largest house in United States. Room 411, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—TO VISIT THE STABLE TRADE; also one to sell to manufacturers and jobbers. Apply before 10 or after 4. E. TAUSSIG & CO., Room 22, 215 Van Buren.

SALESMAN—A GOOD TEA AND COFFEE SALESman having a few thousand dollars to invest in an established paying business with salaried position. Address W., P. O. Box 427, Duluth, Minn.

SALESMEN—A1 RETAIL WALL PAPER SALESmen of good address. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. at 136-138 West Madison-st.
ALFRED PEATS.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 16, FOR OFFICE; must write good, rapid hand. Address A E 293, Tribune office.

Trades.

BUSHELMAN—ALSO EXPERIENCED CLOTH cutter. 185 Van Buren-st., sixth floor.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED draftsmen for structural iron work to go out of city; state experience and salary expected. Address J H 34, Tribune office.

PAPERHANGER—238 E. 55TH-ST., TOP FLAT.

PRINTER—FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC FOR color work. Henderson-Achert-Krebs Lith. Co., Cincinnati, O.

TAILORS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY; TO WORK BY week or piece on coats, vests, and trousers; also pers and bushelmen. ELY CO., 163-165 Wabash-av. Good wages; steady work.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—WHERE 2D GIRL IS employed; German or Swedish preferred; family references required. Call Monday before 11. Drexel-blvd.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS—(WHITE OR COLored); experienced. Call mornings, with references, 4224 Grand-blvd.

GIRL—GERMAN—COMPETENT FOR 2D WORK and as waitress. 522 Dearborn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private family; flat, with every modern convenience; good wages. Call 6115 Madison-av., Flat 8.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL, GENERAL housework; good cook. 72 44th-st., near Lake-av.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—TO TAKE WORK HOME; NO EXperience necessary; instructions free. Jules Art Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 50.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY AND CROCKERY BUSINESS FOR sale in an Iowa city of 4,000 to 5,000; best location, fine room, everything first-class; established in 1876; doing a good business; must be all cash. Address J H 155, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST saloons in the city; business center; will trade for real estate. Apply O'Donnell & Duer's Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

FOR SALE—OR FOR RENT—SMALL EUROPEAN hotel and elegant furniture; best location downtown; at a bargain this week; terms to suit. DADA BROS., 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE $300 INTEREST IN good business; guarantee good salary.
WATERS & KING, 1508 Ashland Block.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS SOLD OR EXchanged; out-of-town business a specialty.
WATERS & KING, 1508 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP; A CLEAN BUSIness; nice fixtures; best location; ½ cash, ½ clear vacant. Apply 916 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

$350—FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES, STOCK, billiard, pool table. 926 Clybourn-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN TO SELL high-grade bicycles; big discounts on twelve different styles; sample wheel shipped anywhere without remittance; this is your chance to make money; exclusive agency with first order. Bicycle Headquarters, First Nat. Bank Bldg.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO TAKE agency for their town for an article that sells readily to every family; pays 100 per cent profit; send for circulars and samples.
ROBT. S. WEST, mfg., Cleveland, O.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING, LOAN AND Investment Union, located at the corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts., 17-19 Metropolitan Block, want a few more agents in State and city.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, SUITES 637-8 MONADNOCK Bldg.: Tel. H 326.: ref. Corn Exch Bank.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BICYCLES AND ANY available collaterals. S. HEYMAN, 145 East Madison-st.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

STEAM YACHTS, MARINE MACHINERY, AND steam launches on hand and built to order. (New catalogue.) Marine Iron Works, Clybourn and Southport-avs. Telephone North 381.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 471 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time; open all summer.
Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, gold and silver.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY WANTS TO EXchange music lessons in part pay for board. Address E 692, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

145 OAKWOOD-BLVD., APARTMENT 26—3 front rooms; choice board.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LIGHT ROOMS, FAMILY and single, with or without board.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board. MRS. CROWELL.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE—ROOM AND board, $4; 2 in front room, $8 w'k; rooms $1.50 up.

HOTEL HAYES—LEXINGTON-AV. AND 64TH-st., one block from Lexington-av. station alley L; nice pleasant rooms, single or en suite, $1.75 and $2 a week; board $3.50.
JOHN HAYES.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL, 75TH AND Bond-av.—Chicago's great summer resort, under new management, will open May 1. Special attention given to table and service. Prices exceedingly low.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYED DURING the day, desires board and room in private family; West Side; state particulars. O 520, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine.
BISHOP & PHILPOT,
Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., strictly first-class, single or en suite; every modern convenience; American and European plan; moderate prices. Call and examine. Office, 55 33d-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—$15 A MONTH, SAME AS RENT, WILL buy you a new, well-built, substantial house on an improved street at Dauphin Park, on Illinois Central railroad, 25 minutes' ride from Randolph-st. station. Why pay rent when rent will pay for a home? Branch office corner 90th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Open every day and evenings.
S. E. GROSS,
Main office, 6th floor Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—TWO EXCELLENTLY located cottages, 2 stories, 1012 and 1014 Sixty-ninth-st., near Halsted; 69th and State-st. electric lines right by the doors; three minutes' walk from excellent Eastern Illinois 6-cent suburban railway service; improved street, lake water, etc.; close to the D. S. Wentworth School; $15 for 1012, 7 rooms; $12 for 1014. Keys at 1012.

TO RENT—INDIANA AVENUE, BETWEEN 29TH and 30th-sts., from May 1; a commodious (10 room) well-constructed house, in good condition, and containing all modern conveniences; references required.
JOHN D. CALDWELL,
22 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FINE 10-ROOM RESIDENCE NEAR Grand-blvd. and 38th-st.; elegant interior decorations; when furnished will make one of the finest homes in the city; $60 per month. DADA BROS., 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—ELEGANT STONE front houses, 9 and 10 rooms, hardwood floors, 4804 Lake-av., 4805 Madison-av.; open for inspection; $45 per month. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE RESIDENCE, WITH STABLE and grounds, Prairie-av. and 25th-st., 14 rooms. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3150 INDIANA-AV., A NEW 10-ROOM brick and barn; all conveniences; $60.
YOUNG & RYAN, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 8-ROOM HOUSE and barn, No. 14 Groveland Park. J. M. SELLECK, 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE AND barn. 483 Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—HOUSE: 2210 PRAIRIE-AV. INQUIRE of owner, 2200 Prairie-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
$16 per month, elegant brick cottage, 1183 Grenshaw-st.
$16 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$15 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 516 Campbell-av.
$37 per mo., 10-room house with bath, 239 Marshfield-av.
Inquire 527 South Western-av.

TO RENT—927, 931, AND 936 MONROE-ST.—Very desirable homes, in excellent condition; every convenience; 8 and 10 room houses; cheap.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A GOOD 8 OR 10-ROOM brick house call at 36 N. Wood-st., 1 block north of Lake-st.

TO RENT—710 ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT MODern stone front 12-room residence, now occupied by owner; reasonable terms to responsible party.

TO RENT—643 WASHINGTON-BLVD.; 2 STORY and basement brick house; 10 rooms; frame barn.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—15 S. SHELDEN-ST. — 14-ROOM house, near Union Park. Apply VAUGHAN seed store, 148 W. Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 764 CONGRESS-ST.; $16. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE BROWN STONE HOUSE, 365 Ohio-st., near St. Clair; 10 rooms, south front; will rent very low.
A. M. LYNCH, 203 S. Water-st.
Telephone 915 Main.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, Ontario-st., near St. Clair; walking distance; low rent. References. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN PRIVATE RESIDENCE, second house from Lake Shore drive, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire 614 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—630 LA SALLE-AV., FACING LINcoln Park, 12-room house; in good condition.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY F. D. PATTERSON & SON,
80 Dearborn-st. or 574 43d-st.
S. e. cor. 43d-st. and Calumet-av., choice 6 and 8-room flats; ½ block from L road station; $32.50 to $45.
N. w. cor. 43d-st. and Evans-av., 6 and 7-room flats, $30 and $35.
5548 Jefferson-av., 7 and 8 rooms, $35.
S. w. cor. 45th-st. and Champlain-av., 6-room flats, $30.
6243-49 Oglesby-av., 6-room flats; $35; owner on premises.
Above steam heated, hot and cold water, gas ranges, every modern convenience.
UNHEATED FLATS.
2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 and 6-room flats, $15, $20, and $25; see janitor rear 2942.
3200 Wallace-st., 5 and 6 rooms, $16.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT APARTMENTS,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
in the finest flat building in city, complete in every way; hardwood finish and floors, sanitary plumbing, etc.; telephone; elevator all night.
THE GROVELAND,
31st-st. and Groveland-av.
12 minutes to business center.
Prices Way Down.
$40 and upward, including steam heat.
Electric Light and Cold Storage.
ICE FREE.
APPLY AT BUILDING.

TO RENT—3 TO 7 ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; cafe now open; splendid service; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry; in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door and elevated road within 6 blocks. Bus to elevated road at Fifty-first-st. every 15 min., morning and evening, and every 30 min. during day.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED—
Kalarama Bldg., 50th and Langley-av., 7 rooms, $25.
Westchester-Bldg., 5016-21 Cottage Grove-av., 4 and 6 rooms, $18 to $23.
4345-47 Ellis-av., 7 rooms, fine, $45.
5357 Jackson-av., 6 rooms, nicely decorated, $27.50.
Call at our office and get our rent list.
G. O. GORDON & CO.,
4701 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THE RAINIER APARTMENT HOTEL, Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; strictly first-class apartments for housekeeping of 4 to 7 rooms, with every modern convenience, including steam heat, hot water, electric light, gas ranges, elevator, telephone service, etc.; also rooms, furnished and unfurnished, single or en suite, including regular hotel service on the American or European plan; moderate prices; inspection invited. Office No. 53 33d-st.

TO RENT—BEST ARRANGED 3 TO 7 ROOM steam-heated flats in Chicago, $15 to $35; worth much more; up to date in every particular; only 1 and 2 blocks from "L" station and Ill. Cent., at 63d-st. Call at our office.
C. E. DORN & CO.,
228 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs.; handsome, light 4 and 5 room apartments; steam, hot water, all modern conveniences; $35 to $42.50 per month; reputable tenants only.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HARVARD AND YALE APARTments, cor. 24th and Calumet-av., 5, 7, and 8 rooms; steam heat, etc.; janitor on premises; $35 to $45; rent free to May 1. ALEX. FRIEND & CO., Tel. 268 Main. 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc. steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $13, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"THE ELLIS," S. E. COR. ELLIS-AV. and 42d-st.; splendid large 8 and 9-room flats, handsomely finished; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; $50 to $70; see janitor.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HIGH GRADE APARTMENTS OF 8 rooms in the "Fairfax," 1323 and 1325 Michigan-blvd.; rent reasonable. C. C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—BYRON APARTMENTS, 18TH-ST., bet. Prairie and Indiana-avs.; heat, etc.; 5 and 6 rooms; $30 to $35. ALEX. FRIEND & CO., Tel. 268 Main. 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$16 TO $25 WILL RENT FINE FLATS in block northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, STEAM HEATED; GAS ranges, hot water; cheap rent. 3537 Cottage Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, janitor service, etc., $15 to $25 per month. 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent on premises.

TO RENT—CLEAN MODERN FLAT, 128 WARren-av., second floor, elegant front and good condition; $25. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—COZY CLEAN LIGHT FLAT, THIRD floor, 279 Ogden-av.; $16.50; open.
STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM STEAM-HEATED flat; hot water and electric lighting; near elevated R. R. station; rent reasonable. 1489 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges, screens; janitor. 511 W. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT FLATS—
$12 per mo., 6-room flat, 435 S. Western-av.
$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 497 South Western-av.
$9 per mo., 4-room flat, 523 S. Western-av.
$12 per mo., 6-r. flat, with bath, 549 S. Western-av.
$9 per mo., 4-room flat, 498 Campbell-av.
$7 per mo., 4-room flat, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$9 per mo., 4-room flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$10 per mo., 5-room flat, 1152 Harvard-st.
$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
$13 per mo., 8-room flat, with bath, 146 York-st.
Inquire 527 South Western-av.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, LIGHT on 3 sides; modern improvements, bath, newly papered $19 up. Flats can be seen between 8 and 5 any day. Northeast corner of Leavitt and Flournoy-sts. For further information call on WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—944 W. MONROE-ST., 6 AND 7 ROOM modern flats; $25 and $30.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
115 Monroe-st., Room 52.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FLATS, S. LINCOLN-st., between Park-av. and Lake-st., 6 rooms and bath, very attractive; $22.50 and $25. STEWART, 59 Clark-st. (1010 Ashland Block).

TO RENT—CALL FOR OUR LARGE PRINTED list of houses and flats.
E. WALTERSDORF & CO., 346 and 949 Ogden-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—A FEW APARTMENTS IN THE NEW perfectly equipped and fire-proof buildings, Mineola, 330 La Salle-av., cor. Oak, six and seven rooms, all light, from $38 up; walking distance; hot water heat, janitor service, hot water, passenger and freight elevators, gas and electricity, natural gas ranges, and mantels, refrigerators; telephone, etc.; cafe in building; every modern convenience. Apply at building.

TO RENT—
32 Rush-st., 1st flat, 5 rooms, $20.
213 Chicago-av., 1st flat, 5 rooms and bath.
238 Wells-st., 6-room flat, $26.
74 Institute-pl., 5-room flats, $17 and up.
201 Chicago-av., 3d flat, 5 rooms, $20.
Janitor at 240 Wells-st.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUGHTON, 581-586 DEARborn-av., 9-room apartments; all outside light; hardwood finish; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, janitor service, telephone, ranges, screens, shades, refrigerators; decorate to suit tenant. C. R. MASSEY, 317 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—THE "MANHATTAN," HAMPDEN and Deming-cts.; a few apartments in the beautiful new building; all conveniences; overlooking Lincoln Park; telephone service and finest decoration.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS; UNFURnished and furnished; heat, gas ranges, janitor, etc., for particulars call at office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—8-ROOM DETACHED; SOUTH FRONT; one block from station; modern; janitor; $35. 532 Sunnyside-av., Ravenswood.

TO RENT—THE ALTON, 5 AND 9 ROOM APARTments, steam heat, hot water, all modern. Inquire on premises, 435 and 437 Belden-av.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT," COR. DEMING-ct. and Clark-st.; elegant flats; steam heat; hot water, etc.; $45 and upward; see janitor.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2124 INDIANA-AV.; FINE MODERN store with 3 large rooms in rear; will decorate to suit; possession May 1; fine location for florist, tailor, decorator, or laundry.
PROUDFOOT, RYAN & CO.,
84 and 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1ST FLOOR STORE, 20X60, GOOD display windows, extra strong floor; also one or two upper floors, 48x70, with power.
SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS,
43 and 45 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORES 298 AND 302 DEARborn, $100 per month. Room 1202, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AT 4215-1725 STATE-ST.; owner on premises between 4 and 5 p. m. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, NOW USED FOR cigars and railroad ticket office, under Hotel Grace; May 1. E. GRACE.

TO RENT—STORE, 277 S. CLARK-ST., ONE door north of Van Buren, modern front. Apply 63 Traders' Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BARBER SHOP UNDER Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson, opposite Postoffice. E. GRACE.

TO RENT—STORE, 194 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE on premises. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE, 108 MADISON-ST. INQUIRE 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE STORE; $20; 279 OGden-av., near Jackson; good location for florist, dry goods, bicycles, tailor, shoes. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block. Telephone 3672 Main.

TO RENT—STORE 25X60; STEAM HEAT; FINE location; near L station. 539 W. Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES.
$55 per mo., large store, 157½ E. Van Buren-st.
$18 per mo., large basement, 157½ E. Van Buren-st.
$20 per mo., store, 576 Ogden-av.
$13 per mo., store, 582 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICE RENTS REDUCED.
BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY,
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
From May 1 next a reduction of 15, 20, and 25 per cent will be made in the rents of offices on the three upper stories of
McVICKER'S OFFICE BUILDING.
Splendid locations for physicians, dentists, manicures, or light commercial business. Good elevator service; all rooms well lighted and pleasant.
Apply to
L. L. SHARPE,
Room 14, third floor.

TO RENT—ROOM 411 WESTERN UNION BUILDing; favorable terms to party taking lease expiring May 1, 1896; one of the choicest rooms, having safe in corner. Address or call on C. A. HARRIS, Chicago Storage Warehouse, 294 to 300 Franklin-st., one week.

TO RENT—CHEAP—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT office 30x30, with vault, water, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, janitor service, in Caxton Building, 334 Dearborn-st. Address M X 115, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, PART of a large first floor office, furnished. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PHYSICIANS' OFFICES, 802 S. HALsted-st.; old-established corner; over drug store. Inquire ZUTTERMEISTER, 818 Halsted-st.

TO RENT—MASONIC TEMPLE—VERY DESIRable offices from $15 upwards. W. F. GROWER, agent.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—4 ELEGANT FLOORS EACH 40X90; splendid light; good freight elevator; will rent floors separate or together. Apply on premises of A. L. DEANE & CO., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING storage, or salesrooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER, $35 AND UPwards. 298 Dearborn. Room 1202, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—45 JACKSON-ST., 3D FLOOR, 25X70, with frt. elev. H. O. STONE & CO., Agents, 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN SPACE SIXTEEN horses and wagons, on Division-st. E. STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OR ENtire building, northeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sts.; steam heat, steam elevator, and power if desired; entrance on two streets; opposite terminal station, Metropolitan West Side Elevated. Address L. H. Prentice Co., 203 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ENTIRE FRONT OF COLUMBIA Theater Building, formerly occupied by Iroquois and Phœnix clubs; suitable for club or doctors' quarters. Inquire E. P. MURRAY, Columbia Theater.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, FLOORS, AND lofts for manufacturing or storage, with or without power, in all parts of the city.
MAYER & CARPENTER,
Telephone 3178. 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, DESIRABLE BASEMENT, 25x80, plate glass front, 1908 Wabash-av.; $25 per month; possession immediately.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—161 AND 163 E. KINZIE-ST., 3-STORY and base. brick buildings; 20x100 each.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STUDEBAKER BROS.' MANUFACTURING CO., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and harness builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Free Home Building, Loan, and Homestead Association for the election of officers and directors will be held at the office of the association, No. 4193 Halsted-st., Tuesday, April 23, 1895. Tellers will receive votes from 3 o'clock p. m. until 6 o'clock p. m.
JAMES DONOHUE, Secy.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER BY HAND READing; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME. MOZART, 1835 Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian and Hindoo charm; tips on the races.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CENtral, 20 feet, $20,000, near Polk; will consider $12,000 improved trade. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST
Built, most attractive, and in every way desirable houses ever offered for sale in or about Chicago for the price. You cannot duplicate them in Cook County, not if you were to pay all cash. My terms are one-tenth down; balance in $15 monthly payments. The prices are $1,850 and $2,000, according to location. At Dauphin Park, only 24 minutes out on the Illinois Central railway by the suburban express trains; only two to three blocks from station and some distance from the Cottage Grove-av. electric and cable car lines; on improved streets and in close proximity to churches, schools, stores, etc. They are going like hot cakes; ten just completed; two already sold. Do you want one? If so, call at once at my office for full particulars. Branch office at Cottage Grove-av. and 90th-st. Open week days and Sundays until 8 p. m.
S. E. GROSS,
Main office, 602, 603, 604, 605, and 606 Masonic Temple, Cor. State and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY, 24 minutes from Randolph-st. station, for only $1,850. I will sell my new 7-room home but 3 blocks from the station; improved street, lake water, etc.; to good party paying $200 cash will sell, for balance to be paid $15 monthly. Address J H 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN unusual opportunity in north suburban building lot, see one I am offering this week for $825 near to station at Gross Park; small cash payment; 25 per cent below the market today; brokers need not answer. Address J H 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—151 36TH-ST., NEAR VINCENNES-av., 3-story flat building, completed last fall; steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, and all modern improvements. J. R. TAYLOR, owner, 4333 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILT AND FINEST detached houses in Chicago for the price, lot 33½ x137 feet; ready this week; 4820-4824-4828 Forrestville-av. See these. Easy terms. GEO. O. GORDON & CO., 4701 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 10-ROOM HOUSES, 4905-4907 Vincennes-av.; elegantly finished, every modern improvement; prices $12,500; easy terms; open every day.
W. H. COLVIN JR.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Nos. 6636 and 6638 Oglesby-av., two new modern brick houses of 7 rooms, bath and laundry; lots 25x 165 feet; price $6,000 each.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6414 GREENWOOD-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone flat bldg. of 5 and 6 rooms; strictly modern; to be finished by May 1; a great bargain; price, $6,000. Owner, 342 E. 44th-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—4434 CHAMplain-av, east front, 2-story brown stone dwelling, 8 rooms, modern, and brick barn, lot 25x125 feet; price $6,500. E. P. BEACH, 17, 132 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BROKERS NEED NOT ANSWER this—Select business lot, Colorado-av., near Albany; any legitimate business will thrive here; improved street; $2,300 and easy terms; street cars by the door. This is worth your inspection. Address J H 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONLY HALF BLOCK FROM NEW 12th-st. electric line—A fine Oak Park building lot worth $500; will take $350 within next ten days; $50 to be cash and balance easy monthly payments. Address J H 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—710 W. ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT stone front modern house; price $13,500; will take one-third in well located, clear, vacant. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HUMBOLDT PARK residence site; a bargain at $700; must sell this week; $550; cash $50, remainder monthly payments on your own terms. Address J H 177, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-BLVD., SOUTH front lot, 100 feet west of Falls-st.; price $3,500 if sold immediately. Address J H 38, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$5,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS—DONT PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS. LOTS $40 PER FOOT AND UPWARDS. INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner. Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SUBURBAN HOME TO be had for the money on the C., B. & Q. railroad near Riverside; price $3,500; 2 minutes from station, 23 minutes from Union Depot; cash $350, balance payable on easy rental basis. Address J H 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RIVERSIDE BUILDING lot only $450; cannot be duplicated at the price; must have $75 cash and will make any reasonable terms on remainder; do not fail to see this; am owner. Address J H 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN RESIdence property near Cottage Grove-av. and 90th-st.; will close it at $600; small cash payment and balance easy if taken at once. Address J H 103, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — INVESTMENT — A SPLENDID chance for investment in suburban property at a low figure; an interest in the Matthews Tract situated at West Pullman. Inquire
F. H. DICKEY, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN OUT AND OUT AVONDALE BARgain; only $550 for fine building lot for home; will accept one-tenth down, balance to suit you. Address J H 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, $1,250; 7-room cottage, $1,800. Call or send for circular. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON VERY easy terms. Send or call for circular. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots; large list. THOS. H. GALE, R. 702, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—33,000 ACRES OF LAND IN ONE body at the base of the Rocky Mountains, in New Mexico, near the Colorado line and the main line of the A., T. & S. F. railroad. This property consists of a large body of irrigated farming land, partly in alfalfa and bearing orchard; pine timber and excellent grazing; 30 miles of fencing; good modern residence; perfect mountain home in superb climate, specially suited to consumptives; good trout fishing and hunting; easy terms; no incumbrance. Apply to
H. F. GRIERSON,
168 Adams-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—4,586 ACRES OF LAND AT AUCTION May 1, 1895, in small tracts to suit purchasers. The income from this land in 1894 was over $80,000. For further information address
GEO. W. PRUTSMAN, Hoopeston, Ill.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—OUT OF OVER A million acres of land a few special bargains will be offered from time to time; write for list.
W. M. DURHAM, Momence, Ill.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER NEAR NEW York City, large mansion, with extensive grounds, greenhouses, etc. For particulars address JOSEPH WAMSLEY, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—$10,000 TO $100,000 of farm lands, wild or improved, in corn belt, clear of incumbrance; will give clear Chicago vacant ripe for improvement.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69, Major Blk.

WANTED—MODERN 8 OR 9-ROOM HOUSE, BEtween Ashland, Robey, Washington and Congress; give fullest particulars. J H 90, Tribune.

WANTED—WEST SIDE PROPERTY TO RENT and rents to collect.
W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 Van Buren.

WANTED—HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, ABOUT 8 rooms; $4,500. Give location and full particulars. Address J H 59, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CENTRAL, 20 feet, $20,000; will take $12,000 improved trade. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
VAN VLISSINGEN,
149 La Salle-st.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON REAL estate; none too small, none too large; low rates for good security; will divide commission even with brokers.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates, Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

CAN LOAN MONEY ON IMPROVED AND choice vacant at 6 per cent.
C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO.,
917 Chamber Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXchange Building, loans money on real estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON choice real estate security. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg., cor. 5th-av. and Madison-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., make loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate. First mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES; loans and insurance a specialty. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5½ AND 6 PER CENT in sums of $1,000 to $100,000. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND OVER; BUILDing loans. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEFORE OUR REMOVAL MAY 1 TO STEINway Hall we offer at reduced prices 100 pianos—well-known makes, new, slightly used, and instruments which have been taken in exchange. The prices are below actual values:

1 Emerson, cabinet grand	$100
1 W. W. Kimball, large, rosewood case	100
1 C. A. Smith & Co., cabinet grand, in good order	125
1 Hallet & Davis, medium size, rosewood case	125
1 Hallet & Davis, rosewood case	150
1 Hallet & Davis, cabinet grand, in fine condition	200
1 Hallet & Davis, cabinet grand, mahogany case, looks like new	225
1 Julius Bauer, cabinet grand, in perfect order	150
1 Julius Bauer, cabinet grand, fancy case, good as ever	175
1 Julius Bauer, medium size, in good order	125
1 Webster, cabinet grand, walnut case, practically good as new	150
1 Marshall & Wendell, small size, in good order	125
1 Chickering & Sons, medium size, English oak case, but slightly used	250
1 Reed & Sons, cabinet grand, oak case	150
1 Lyon & Healy, large size	150
1 Steinway, cabinet grand, rosewood case, tone, action, and case perfect	375
1 Steinway, small size, tone fine as always	325
1 Ernest Gabler, cabinet grand, fine tone and case	150
1 Kurtzmann, medium size, walnut case, in perfect order	200
1 Kurtzmann, large size, dark case	200
1 F. C. Lighte, medium size, rosewood case	125
1 J. & C. Fischer, cabinet grand, but slightly used	200
1 J. & C. Fischer, cabinet grand, mahogany case, but slightly used	225
1 J. & C. Fischer, small size, almost new	175
1 Lester, large size, in perfect order	150
1 Lester, large size, fancy case	175
1 Boudoir, small size, rosewood case	75
1 Graham & Co., large size, fine case	140
1 Brambach, medium size, mahogany case, a sample piano	175
1 Lyon, small size, rosewood case	135
1 Lyon, cabinet grand	175
1 Behning & Sons, cabinet grand, but slightly used	225

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF—
SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF
ONE HUNDRED UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Intending buyers will find this a rare opportunity to secure a good piano at a very reasonable price, on terms to suit the purchaser; among our stock can be found instruments of nearly all the various manufacturers of Boston, New York, and Chicago, in casings of rosewood, walnut, oak, and mahogany.

Upright pianos, each	$85, $115, $125
Upright pianos	135
Upright pianos	145
Upright pianos	155
Upright pianos	165
Upright pianos	175
Upright pianos	185

Every piano is warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates.
One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEW LOCATION.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 258 AND 260 WABASH-AV.
WEBER PIANOS
WEBER PIANOS
WEBER PIANOS
WEBER PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS

Many new and elegant styles in all of the most fashionable domestic and imported woods. WEBER GRAND PIANOS in American and English oak, vermilion, San Domingo and Cuban mahogany, American burl and French walnut, ebony, etc.

Whether you are contemplating the purchase of a piano or not you are cordially invited to visit our new warerooms and examine this magnificent stock. NEW LOCATION.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
258 and 260 Wabash-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN UPRIGHT PIANOS—
ALL MAKES.

3 uprights, each	$100
1 Chickering upright	185
1 Emerson upright	175
1 Knabe upright (can't tell from new)	175
2 Steinway uprights, $224	290
1 Hallet & Davis upright	325
1 Briggs upright, walnut case	200
	290

20 OTHERS ALL IN FINE CONDITION.
EASY PAYMENTS.
STECK PIANOS, BRIGGS PIANOS, TWICHELL PIANOS,
In all kinds of fancy woods.

DON'T MOVE YOUR OLD SQUARE PIANO.
TRADE YOUR OLD SQUARE PIANO FOR AN UPRIGHT.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

EVERY COMPONENT PART
of a
KIMBALL PIANO
is made in our own factories under the supervision of experts in their respective branches and under the most economical conditions.

RESULT—Every instrument bearing the name of KIMBALL represents the practical realization of the most approved ideas in scientific piano-making.

EASY PAYMENTS. ONE PRICE.
PLAIN FIGURES.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Makers,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.
Announce removal May 1 to the mammoth store
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium)
The stock of pianos at their present location,
Chickering-Chase Bros. Co.,
219-221 Wabash-av.,
Will be closed out at prices and terms that will give purchasers an opportunity to buy fine pianos at prices ordinarily paid for cheap goods.
Remember CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.'S new location after May 1,
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium).

50 PIANOS—
30 ORGANS—
That have been used more or less
at prices that will astonish.
PIANOS from $40 up. ORGANS $20 and up.
On easy terms.
Our new stock includes the
DECKER BROS. pianos,
ESTEY pianos,
CAMP & CO. pianos,
ARION pianos,
ESTEY organs.
Lowest prices. Easy terms.
Renting pianos, $2. Organs, $1.
Tuning, repairing, etc.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP, 49-53 Jackson-st.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERING several GENUINE BARGAINS in second-hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager, 218 Wabash-av.

$175 FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO. SPEcial; shows little or no trace of use; good tone; fully warranted in every respect; easy terms. This week at Lyon & Healy's, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$325 KNABE UPRIGHT, A MAGNIFICENT instrument; has been rented for a short time and had only nominal use; easy terms. This week at Lyon & Healy's, Wabash-av. and Adams.

LEFT ON SALE—A STEINWAY UPRIGHT piano; 3 pedals, genuine French walnut case; only $275; cost $600. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

$125 UPRIGHT PIANO OF GOOD APPEARance, in excellent condition. This week at Lyon & Healy's, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$125 BUYS AN ALMOST NEW UPRIGHT PIano in excellent condition and fine appearance this week at THOMPSON'S, 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT CASE UPRIGHT PIANO; $55. Call at 259 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMOVAL SALE AT 248 STATE-ST.
Bogus high arm Singer at $7.50 to $10.50 for 5 drawers and cover.
Five-drawer Bogus New Home, high arm, high grade, $19.50.
Department store New Home machine for $25.
Genuine New Home $35 to $65.
All warranted new; we move May 1 to 335 Wabash-av.; avail yourself of this clearing sale; we undersell everybody; call and be convinced.
New Home Sewing Machine Co., 248 State-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. McCHESNEY'S NEW METHOD OF EXtracting teeth without pain excels all others; the leading dentists in low prices and first-class work; finest and best set of teeth $5 to $8; gold filling half the usual rates; teeth without plates our specialty; the first to depart from high prices in favor of the masses; Chicago's most popular and enterprising dental firm; open evenings until 10; vitalized air introduced by Drs. McChesney 16 years ago.
McCHESNEY BROS., cor. Randolph and Clark-sts.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. BIGELOW, MANAGER MADISON MEDICAL Institute, established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE-st., cor. Adams, successful specialist in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9-8. Sundays 10-12.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSICIAN, Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR, TREATS all female diseases and irregularities.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BIG SACRIFICE SALE OF SAFES. THE ENtire stock of new and second hand safes and fixtures must be sold before May 1 regardless of cost at 49 Wabash-av.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND WALNUT STANDING desks for sale cheap. Room 21, 157 La Salle-st.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 43 Dearborn-st.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II....May 4, 2 pm..........Genoa
Werra.........May 18, 10 am.........Genoa
Ems...........June 1, 11 am.........Genoa
Werra.........June 22, 10 am.........Genoa
Kaiser W. II....July 13, 10 am.........Genoa
Werra.........July 27, 10 am.........Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP, $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), Bremen.

Saale. Tue., Apr. 16, 9 am	Trave Tue., Apr. 30, 9 am
Lahn. Tue., Apr. 23, 4 pm	Ems. Sat., May 4, noon
Fulda Sat. Apr. 27, 11 am	Havel Tue., May 7, 9 am

SPRING SAILINGS 1895.

Saale.....Tues., May 14	Lahn....Tues., June 18
Lahn.....Tues., May 21	Fulda....Sat., June 22
Fulda.....Sat., May 25	Spree....Tues., June 25
Trave.....Tues., May 28	Ems......Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II. Tue. June 4	Havel....Tues., July 2
Havel...Thurs., June 6	Trave....Tues., July 6
Saale....Tues., June 11	Trave....Tues., July 9

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Normannia, Ap. 25, 11am	F. Bism'rck, May 30, 11am
Columbia, May 9, 11am	Columbia, June 6, 11am
A. Victoria, May 16, 9am	A. Victoria, June 8, 9am
N'rmannia, May 23, 11am	Normannia, Jne. 20, 11 am

I. CABIN, $60 & UPWARDS. II. CABIN, $45 & $50.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
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AND PHILADELPHIA TO
QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
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Adriatic...1 May, 10 am | Britannic.15 May, 10 am
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COPTIC, via Honolulu..........April 23d, 3 p. m.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO........May 4th, 3 p. m.
GAELIC..........................May 14th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

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S. T. FRENCH,
City Ticket Agent, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, 103 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st. New location May 1, corner Adams and Dearborn.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 2:05 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Fast Flyer, Co. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 6:00a m
Peoria, Oskaloosa & Kan. City	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:35 am.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kan. City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am	8:00 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springf'd & St. Louis Day L'cal	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springf'd & St. Louis Night Ex	*12:01 am	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 6:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave	Arrive.
Week days through coaches	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. ¶Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	12:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	¶12:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	3:45 pm	*10:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
WESTERN.
(Continued.)

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver,	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Sioux City, Salt Lake, San	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Francisco, Portland	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minn., Madison, La	† 8:15 am	b8:00 am
Crosse, Winona	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Green Bay, Menominee	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay,	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	¶ 7:35 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, G n B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	* 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., †3 a. m., ‡4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., §6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:00 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m.
Rockford—Lv., †3:00 a. m., *8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8:00 a. m., †11:25 a. m., §10:50 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. §Sunday. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 8:31 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	* 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	* 3:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 pm
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡ 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	* 1:45 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Milwaukee		* 6:15 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	10:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas	† 7:10 am	†11:20 pm
City, St. Joseph, DesMoines,	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Marshalltown, Dubuque	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:55 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:45 pm	* 9:30 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. A. R. R's.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m. Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:50 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, New York & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Canada Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	[illegible]

RECORDS UP TO DATE.

WHAT THE DERBY CANDIDATES HAVE DONE FOR OWNERS.

The Butterflies Leads Both in Amount Won and in Percentage of Winning Races, but the Small Number of Races Takes Away Much of the Glory—Diggs and Lissak Entitled to More Consideration in the Events of Last Year—Fine Lot to Choose From.

Fourteen candidates in the National Derby (Harlem) were maidens at the close of their 2-year-old form. Of this number ten never faced the starter. They are Alamo, Rey el Santa Anita's half brother; El Capitan, by Gano—Miss Ford; Junius, by Longfellow—Modesty; Sam Tate, by Longfellow—Hattie Harris; Primrose, by St. Blaise—Wood Violet; Rey del Sierres, Yo Tambien's full brother; unknown bay colt by Longfellow—Belle Knight; unknown bay colt, by Longfellow—Square Dance; Star Ruby, by Hampton—Ornament; and Blue and Gray, by Hindoo—Red and Blue, the full brother to Sallie McClelland.

This lot of 3-year-old maidens is perhaps as choice a lot of horses, from a breeding standpoint, as could be found anywhere in America. As a general turf proposition, horses that have never faced the flag are a bad lot to bet on; but the unexpected may happen and the best 3-year-olds in the country may come from this choice lot of maidens.

Those that started and failed to win brackets were James S., the Lakeland Stable colt, that started seven times; Potsdam, by Portland—Anne Fief, Bob Swigert's stable companion to his derby winner, Carlsbad, who last year made two attempts to break out of the maiden class; Uncle Giles, one of the first get of the mighty El Rio Rey, who made but one effort for Theo. Winters; and Volcador, by Volante—Maggie M., who twice tried to win for the Pastime Stable, and then was turned out for the season.

Records of the Candidates.

Of the sixty-three remaining candidates that started, they won 244 races out of 811 starts. Diggs heads the list with 16 races won out of 29 starts. Eurania started in 32 races, and is second to Diggs with 13 races to her credit, and The Commoner is third with 12 brackets out of 18 starts. Pelleas follows next with 10 out of 22, and Leo Lake is close on his heels with 9 out of 22. Kitty Clive won 8 out of 15, and Flying Dutchman won the same number out of 28 starts. Gideon & Daly's great filly, The Butterflies, has the largest average. She started in three races and won all of them in the most impressive manner. Hessie, the Hanover—Lady Stanhope filly, started in but four races and won three of them.

Piquante, by Flambeau, dam Phoebe Anderson, made nine efforts and placed five wins to his credit, and Gotham, by Iroquois—Trade Wind, is credited with the same performance. Dr. Knapp's Midlothian—Doe colt started four times in fairly good company and won half that number of races.

Simon W., winner of the Cumberland prize a few days ago, started ten times and placed brackets around his name five times. Tiger, by Three Cheers—Ricardo, did a little better from a percentage standpoint, having won three out of four trials, while Tobin, the Jils Johnson—Trousseau colt, of whom the Fleischmanns think so highly, won three out of five starts.

Work of Lissak.

Lissak, the favorite in both local derbies, started twenty times and was returned a winner but six times, while Sabilla, Charley Littlefield's Tyrant—Stella filly, negotiated four wins out of nine starts. Connoisseur, another of Littlefield's candidates, by Sir Modred, started in thirteen races and won four of them.

Counter Tenor, one of Ruppert's candidates, made fourteen efforts and took the money only three times. Frank K., the pride of "Billy" Magrane's stable, sported silk in ten races and was returned a winner four times, while Rey del Carreres tried nine times and succeeded three. Laureate, who has already set tongues wagging by winning the Arkansas Derby and the Cotton Stakes, started fourteen times and won three of them. Waltzer started fourteen times and won six, while his stable companion, Keenan, started in eleven races and won three.

Kennel, the sole representative of Phil Dwyer, went around the circle eleven times and was in front at the finish only three times. Byron McClelland's candidates, Halma and Joe Mack, started in twenty races, the former in nine and was one time first, and the latter in eleven and was first but once.

Some of the Other Good Ones.

Salvation started eleven times for Marcus Daly and defeated his field twice, while Satsuma ran thirteen times in C. S. Brownell's colors and went under the wire first four times. Magian, Perry Belmont's colt, started six times and won twice, while Agitator, the son of Exile and Athlene, the only representative of the Keenes, started eight times, was first once, second three times, third twice, and unplaced twice.

Boreas started twenty-seven times and won four of that number; Lobengula started twenty-four times and won five; Ashland twelve and won two; Brendoo eight and won three; Blasco twelve and won two; Bergaline three and won one; Briaso eight and won one; Caprivi twenty-three and won six; Dominion thirteen and won three; Ductor fifteen and won four; Ellsworth twelve and won four; Flashlight eight and won three; Gallant fifteen and won three; Glad eight and won two; Galen d'Or sixteen and won two; Gath eight and won one; G. B. Morris ten and won two; Handsome nine and won three; Jim Flood nine and won three; Maj. McLaughlin fifteen and won two; Moderocio twenty-one and won six; Mantre twenty-four and won six; Monaco twelve and won two; Midas twenty-one and won two; Nicolini thirteen and won two; Overella eleven and won one; Prince of Monaco thirteen and won four; Pepper seven and won two; Santa Cruz six and won one; Suspense seven and won one; Vinctor fourteen and won three.

Amounts Won by Candidates.

The first money won by all the candidates in the National Derby, which does not include second and third money, amounts to $375,000 in round numbers. Of this amount almost one-third of it was won by Gideon & Daly's trio, Butterflies, Waltzer, and Keenan. The Butterflies heads the list with $50,410 to her credit, the Futurity alone giving her $48,710. In six races Waltzer won $37,975, and in his three races Keenan won $11,925, or a total for the Gideon & Daly trio of $100,310, exclusive of second and third money.

The second largest purse of the year was won by J. R. and F. P. Keene's Agitator, the Matron Stakes, which was worth $31,310 to the winner. This is about twice as much as Diggs won. Connoisseur has four races to his credit, the most important of which was the Great Eclipse, in which he defeated Sir Galahad, Waltzer, Prince of Monaco, and others and won $16,750 to the race. Sabilla, the stable companion of Connoisseur, has $11,280 to her credit, having won the Casanova and Fashion Stakes, the former worth $5,070 and the latter $4,570, with two purse races added to make the total.

To Lissak's Credit.

Lissak has a credit of $29,000 for his six races, including the World's Fair, $15,750, Melbourne, $2,350; Flatbush, $3,500; and Spreckels Stakes, $6,700, two small purses making up the balance. Leo Lake, in carrying Ed Corrigan's green and white to the front nine times, won $7,820, his largest purse being the Produce Stake, worth $3,220. His stable companion, Handsome, only won three races, but the Hyde Park Stake alone gives him a credit of $12,875, while the other two purse races bring his total up to $13,975. Gotham is credited with the Hudson Stake, worth $3,420, the Tremont, worth $5,640, a $2,000 special in which Harry Reed defeated him easily but was disqualified, and two purse races, bringing the total up to $12,885. There are many other good winners in the list, including Frank K., The Commoner, Urania, Kennel, and Counter Tenor.

Average for the List.

If each of the sixty-three candidates for National Derby honors, who were returned winners last year, had divided their winnings evenly each horse would be credited with about $5,950, but when the fact is taken into consideration that some of them won from $25,000 to $50,000, others must be put down as the commonest kind of selling platers from a money standpoint. The average, however, is about as good a showing as has been made by 2-year-olds for many seasons. All the big winners are the favorites in the future books, though some of them only won one, two, or three races during the entire season.

STABLES FOR MANY FINE HORSES.

J. E. Cushing, Marcus Daly, Pat Dunne, and Others Applying.

Among the big horse-owners who have applied for stable room at th Hawthorne track are J. E. Cushing, Marcus Daly, Matt Byrnes, Pat Dunne, E. C. Headley, John Rodegap, H. B. Dunham, and the Pueblo Stable. In the Cushing string will be Boundless, the World's Fair American Derby winner, and several other good ones, including Oakwood, Torrent, Little Ed, Ashland, Wightman, Gold Star, Jim Crow, Tilsit, Apperson, Electric Light, Lookout, and the 2-year-olds Gretchen S., Carrie C., Marguerite, Tambourine, Blue Light, King Dance, Hex, Biddy, and Friendless.

Marcus Daly's string will include The Pepper, Friar, Matt Byrnes, Sir Francis, Bathampton, Dutch Bluster, Salvation, Sadie, and Primrose, besides the following 2-year-olds: Hamilton, Silver II., Del Paso, Senator Hoffman, Senator Bland II., Skalkaho, Trappean, Sunrise II., Madge D., and Yucatan II.

Matt Byrnes will bring the four 2-year-olds Firenzita, by Salvator—Firenzi, My Nettie, Terror, and Ostler Joe. Pat Dunne's lot will include Cash Day, Artist, Enthusiast, Pop Gray, Patrick, Meddler, Flying Dutchman, Rouble, Boon, Jovial, Rossmore, Candor, Serf, Frontier, Driftwood, Marsian, Captive, and Damien.

Pelleas and Buck Massie are two of the best in the Rodegap string. The others that will come to Chicago are Cicely, Mickle, Probasco, Linnette, Gracie R., Pollock, Metropolis, Richmond Belle, Amanda, Merry Thought, Goreana, Helena Belle, Miss Albert, Hano Belle, Mollie B., Sumatra, and two Hanover fillies.

With the Pueblo Stable will come Crescendo and a number of others. H. B. Dunham will bring the best in his string, and many other horsemen beside those named will do the same.

ROBY RACE TRACK MEN QUARRELING

Leo Mayer Is Turned Down, and Serious Trouble May Follow.

There is a lively war going on in the Roby Race Track Association, the cause of which dates back to the pool-room fight of last winter. At the annual meeting of the association, which was held Saturday night, there was a hot dispute which went on with increasing warmness until nearly 4 o'clock Sunday morning. As told in THE TRIBUNE yesterday Michael McInerney was elected President, James O'Leary Treasurer, and John Condon General Superintendent. Leo Mayer, who owns considerable stock in the association, has always acted as Treasurer and had charge of the profitable foreign book. Mr. Mayer went to the meeting Saturday night in the expectancy of being reëlected to his old position. James O'Leary, however, the former President, and some of his friends "had it in" for Mayer. They didn't like the way he conducted himself during the pool-room fight, and they also had objections to his methods of management of the foreign book at the race track. The O'Leary faction found that by combining to make McInerney President, and O'Leary Treasurer, they could freeze Mayer out and they did so. Leo kicked pretty hard and then the O'Leary men rubbed it in harder by taking the foreign book away from him and putting it in charge of John J. O'Neill. Then Mayer kicked harder than ever, and finally to get peace he was offered a place as manager of the betting ring. It was this or nothing with him, and he took it, but the fight is still on.

Decline of Trotting in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., April 14.—[Special.]—With the terrible blow that has been dealt the trotting-horse breeding industry the Kentucky fairs are passing away. While there will be several held in the State this year, they will not be numerous. The Versailles Fair Association, which was such a promising enterprise, has collapsed and the grounds are advertised for sale for the benefit of creditors. The old Lexington Fair Association lost over $3,000 last year, and the directors are debating whether they will declare off this year's meeting. The Lexington fair has been run on the highly moral plan. It gave big purses and admitted an abnormally large free list. It has never made money, and now that the trotters are so cheap it is believed the association's losses will be greater than ever, and the grounds will probably be sold to the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, that association already owning a half interest.

For the Tennessee Derby.

Memphis, Tenn., April 13.—Unless all signs fail the Tennessee Derby of 1895 will be run on a dry track. In fact, the course at Montgomery Park is likely to be too dusty for fast time. The Derby is the feature of Monday's card, and the richest stake of the meeting. With six starters it will net the winner $3,960. The probable starters, with the odds being laid tonight against each, follow: Gath, 3 to 1; G. B. Morris, 2 to 1; Wells Street, 3 to 1; Fandango, 4 to 1; Prince, 10 to 1; Jovial, 8 to 1.

CONDITIONS IN BIG BICYCLE RACES.

Johnson and Sanger to Meet and the Stearns and Spalding Teams.

New York, April 14.—An agreement was signed today for a series of races between the two crack bicycle men, Johnson and Sanger. Another agreement was signed for a one-mile team race between Sanger, Titus, and Cabanne against Johnson and two others.

Johnson and Sanger will run three races of one mile each—one in the East, one in the West, and one to be mutually agreed upon, and if there be any disagreement over the location of the race the decision will be by the toss of a coin. The first race will be held on or before June 29, the track and date to be named by May 10. The second and third races will be held on or before Aug. 20 and Sept. 29, respectively, the date and selection of location to be announced at least a month prior to the advertised date of the race. The Western race will not be held further west than Denver, Colo., and the prizes to be awarded are to be limited to gold bars. Each contestant shall be entitled to a pacemaker, and the start in each race will be a flying one. In case of dispute as to the possession of the pole it is to be decided by the toss of a coin. The referee will be George D. Gideon, for the first race only, Chairman of the L. A. W. Racing Board, under which rules the races are to be run. The referee for the remaining races is to be mutually agreed upon, and in case of the declination of the Racing Board Chairman a referee will be selected by mutual consent.

The agreement entered into between T. W. Eck and David G. Shafer for the team races was as follows:

"It is first agreed that T. W. Eck shall Shafer the Spalding team in the match. Shafer the Spaldig team in this match. The race is to be one mile by a team of three men each. The race shall take place on or before Sept. 14, to be awarded the club mutually agreed upon. The prizes to be restricted to gold bars. No pacemakers will be allowed. The start shall be a standing one. The scoring shall be as follows, at the finish only: The first man to cross the tape shall be credited with five points, the second man four points, the third man three points, the fourth man two points, and the fifth man with one point. The selection of the track on which this race shall be run shall be announced on or before Aug. 1, when the members of the teams shall be announced. The start shall be from opposite sides of the track."

Regarding the contemplated 25-mile race between Johnson and Titus, Shafer and Eck, after a lengthy talk, decided to call it off. Eck wanted to be allowed to put pacemakers in at any time or place in the race, and to this Shafer would not agree.

Lavigne Will Get Off Easy.

Ottawa, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—Judge Kavanaugh, attorney for "Kid" Lavigne, promises to dismiss the habeas corpus proceedings in Chicago, and has sent for the fighter to come down and plead guilty. He stated that Prosecuting-Attorney Duncan of this county has acted in every way consistent with his duty and according to law, and that the charge that any one held up or tried to hold up Lavigne is absolutely without foundation. The $250 which it was claimed was paid over was simply deposited with proper officials as security for Lavigne's appearance. Lavigne's brother is responsible for all the trouble.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville, 20; Nashville, 5.

Springfield, Ill.—Jacksonville, 6; Springfield, 5.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Cleveland, 14; Terre Haute, 1.

Toledo, O.—Toledo, 9; Colts, 7.

Cincinnati, O.—Cincinnati, 14; St. Paul, 4.

Bloomington, Ill.—Bloomington, 19; Pastime, 6.

O'Brien and McCarthy Fight a Draw.

Galesburg, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—A fifteen-round fight early this evening between James McCarthy, Peoria, and Billy O'Brien, Chicago, was declared a draw.

First Official Election in Chicago.

So far as known it was Aug. 7, 1826, and was for Governor and Congressman. Total number of votes cast, 35.

ALL LAUGH AT DESHA.

RACING MEN DO NOT TAKE HIS INCOME TAX PLAN SERIOUSLY.

Collector Breckinridge Is Thought by Horse-Owners to Be Getting Even for Their Opposition to His Father in the Race for Congress—If Losses Were Recognized the Plan Would Legalize Betting and So Prove Beneficial—Impossible to Tax Winnings Alone.

Chicago sporting men are giving Desha Breckinridge what is known in gambling circles as the "loud ha, ha." Mr. Breckinridge is the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lexington (Ky.) District, and he has ruled that an income tax must be paid on all winnings of over $4,000 a year from gaming of any sort, including horse racing. Further than this, he declares no allowance will be made for losses. Sports who have taken in over $4,000 during the year must step up to the Captain's office today and settle. Bud White, one of the level-headed men in the horse-racing fraternity, says:

"It looks to me as though Desha was trying to get even with the Kentucky horsemen who, almost to a man, sided with Col. Owen, the Independent candidate for Congress against Desha's father. A special train was made up at Latonia of horsemen who wanted to go home and vote for Owen, and it was crowded. It was largely by their influence and votes that Breckinridge was defeated, and Desha has been awfully 'sore' about it ever since.

"His proposition is a ridiculous one. In the first place there are few horsemen, or sports of any kind, who have made money enough to pay tax on, and if they had I don't see how the internal revenue men could get at the facts. Chris Smith, for instance, may win $50,000 in stakes and purses with his horses and lose $60,000 in bets. If Desha had his way he would make Smith pay an income tax on $46,000, and yet he is really $10,000 worse off than a man who has earned nothing."

John O'Nell, member of the well-known bookmaking firm of Eckert & O'Neil, says:

"It's a good thing if it could be carried out, but it can't. Gamblers would ask nothing better than to have official recognition from the government in that way provided allowance were made for losses. The collection of an income tax on the winnings of gamblers would to a degree legalize the business, and that would be a big thing. But Desha Breckinridge doesn't mean what he says. I think it's a case of spitework on his part. You see his father, Col. Breckinridge, has always made his church connections and high morality his stock in trade. Kentucky is a great race-horse State, but Breckinridge opposed the horsemen to satisfy his church friends. Most of these horsemen are Democrats, and as Breckinridge generally had a cinch on the Congressional nomination in his district they voted for him, but it was with a bad grace.

"When the Pollard scandal came out and Owen became the independent Democratic candidate the horemen dropped the 'Kurnel' and helped to elect Owen. Desha, you will remember, was more emphatic in his hatred of his father's opponents than the old man was himself. Now he is in an official position and has got a little power he wants to make all the trouble he can for those who as a class went back on the old man. I wish his idea could be carried out, provided allowance for losses was made, but it is hardly possible."

Frank Eckert had little to say, but it was to the point.

"Breckinridge must be a chump. I can't see how you can make a man pay an income tax when he hasn't got an income. If you win $5,000 and lose $5,000 you have no income, and yet, as I understand Breckinridge's proposition, he wants to collect the tax on $1,000. That would be a nice, strong game, wouldn't it? All win and no lose! It's too foolish to think of seriously."

YALE ATHLETES HARD AT WORK.

More of Them than Is Usual During an Easter Vacation.

New Haven, Conn., April 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—Usually the Easter vacation at Yale leaves no athletes in town except the crew. This year marks a change. The track athletic team, under Capt. Hickok, has been here and meets at the Yale Field twice a day. Hickok has had a meager amount of material. There are sixty candidates for the team. Brett, the promising freshman who is showing up strongly in the pole vault, is the only field athlete here. The exhibition of Hoyt, the Harvard freshman who is cleaning up the records as he goes along in Massachusetts, has not quieted Capt. Hickok's state of mind at the small array of candidates for the Yale team, and Brett seems Yale's only hope of winning the event, although both Thomas and Kershaw, Yale's ex-champions, are still in college. The most promising men Yale has are:

Sprints, Pond, Gillette, Wade, Bennett, Hill, and Girard; quarter mile, Chubb and Jordan; half mile, Woodhull, Lapham, and Sanford; mile, Morgan, Brainard, Wadhams, Scoville, and Cleveland; bicycle race, Alling, Hill, Heidrich, and Parmelee; high jump, Sheldon, Cady, and Thompson; broad, Sheldon and Mitchell; pole vault, Thomas, Kershaw, Allen, and Brett; shot put, Capt. Hickok, Brown, Coit, and Stillman; hammer throw, Hickok, Cross, and Chadwick; mile walk, Thrall and Johnson.

The university games will take place at the Yale field the Saturday after the reopening of college, April 18. Yale will hold a grand invitation tournament May 4. Harvard and Princeton will probably have representatives present, and it is possible that the team of the University of California, which is coming East, will be here.

The Yale crew is on the harbor. The first act of Capt. Armstrong during the present recess was to drop two candidates, Wheelwright and Coonley. It is the general opinion that if Capt. Armstrong can dispense with such material as Coonley he must be decidedly encouraged with the improvement in the boat the last fortnight. A new shell has come for the use of the 'varsity oarsmen and they have rowed but little in the barge of late. The makeup of the boat is: Stroke, Langford; No. 7, Treadway; No. 6, Longacre; No. 5, Dater; No. 4, Cross; No. 3, Beard; No. 2, Holcomb; bow, Capt. Armstrong.

RESULTS IN THE FOOTBALL GAMES.

Braidwood, Chicagos, and Illinois Steel Companies the Winners.

Team.	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	P'nts.
FIRST DIVISION.					
Braidwood	3	3	0	0	6
Thistles	4	3	0	1	6
Chicagos	3	2	0	1	4
Rangers	4	1	0	3	2
Rovers	4	0	0	4	0
SECOND DIVISION.					
Thistle reserve	1	1	0	0	2
St. Lawrence	2	1	0	1	2
Illinois Steel	2	1	0	1	2
Melrose Park	1	0	0	1	0

Braidwood had an easy win in its match with the Rovers at Brighton Park yesterday afternoon, scoring 9 goals to 2. Cameron kicked off and the ball traveled down to the home goal, Young heading it through. Within a minute Cunningham, Moffat, and Cameron added a second goal, the last-named kicking through. Young got the ball from a scrimmage a few minutes later and kicked a third goal. Up to this time the home attack was weak. A foul by C. Cameron yielded a fourth goal for Braidwood, Moffat giving the first touch. Smith went into goal, Bates taking his place at half back. A corner to the Rovers was without result, and half time arrived with the visitors having four goals to none.

After the restart Cameron, Young, and Cunningham scored the fifth goal, the last named making the point. Cameron soon kicked a sixth. The Rovers relieved the monotony by scoring. Edmonds shot and Smith caught the ball, but was charged through before he could clear. Cameron added a seventh goal and Young the eighth. A foul to the home team was kicked by C. Cameron straight to A. Walker, who miskicked and let the ball through his goal. Cunningham finished the scoring with a good goal and a listless game was ended by the referee's whistle. The teams were as follows:

Braidwood—Bates, goal; J. Walker, A. K. Walker, backs; Smith, Littlejohn, Rogers, half-backs; Young, Cully, Cameron, Cunningham, and Moffatt, forwards.

Rovers—Goodman, goal; Cameron, Collins, backs; Tully, Lathrop, J. Cameron, half-backs; Parsons, Hart, Edmonds, Kain, Tait, forwards.

At Parkside the Chicagos defeated the Rangers by two goals to none. The predominant feature of the game was constant quarreling, which finally resulted in Wilson and Duke being ruled off. At starting Chicago had the wind and did most of the attacking. After twenty minutes' play Cardwell sent in a well-directed shot from the wing which Millar failed to stop, a goal resulting. Milloy kicked through the posts but the point was not allowed on account of a foul.

At half time the home team led by one goal. Through the second half the visitors had more of the game. After Duke had saved his goal and several attacks by both sides had proved futile, the Chicagos again scored, Thomas heading through from a pass by Milloy. Hislop missed a good chance by kicking over. Two free kicks to the Rangers went through the goal without touching any player and did not count. No further score was made, the Chicagos winning by two goals to none. The teams were as follows:

Chicagos—Duke, goal; Munro, Howie, backs; Charles, Hunt, Coull, half-backs; Cardwell, Milloy, Smith, Thomas, Lefley, forwards.

Rangers—Millar, goal; Scobie, Christie, backs; Wilson, McCulloch, Brown, half-backs; Stuart, Hislop, McKay, Goodall, Wild, forwards.

Referee, E. Campbell.

In the second division the Illinois Steel team crawled out of a small hole and defeated the Melrose Park team by four goals to three. The ground was soggy and the game slow and uninteresting. The visitors had the wind in the first half and scored three goals. With the wind the home team fared better, and excitement ran high when they drew even. A fourth goal followed and proved the winning point.

The teams—Melrose Park—Seigel, G. Barker, F. Munton, C. Heyward, Jedicke, G. Logan, T. Munton, W. Smith, F. Barker, H. Munton, H. Barker.

Illinois Steel—Latham, Gulliver, Weightman, McGee, Hobbs, Powell, H. Withington, J. Warren, J. Withington, Meaddu, Young.

Referee—W. McLuckie.

Butte Wins a Football Championship.

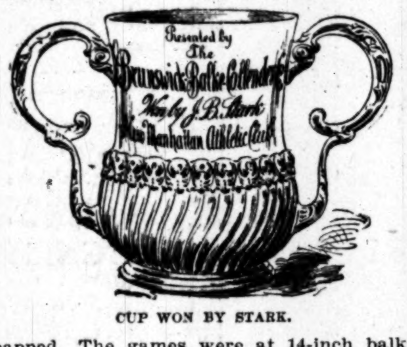
Butte, Mont., April 14.—The game of football between Spokane and the Pastime of Butte for the Northwestern championship, played here today in snow, resulted in favor of Butte by a score of 18 to 0.

ILLINOIS PLAYERS SHOW UP BEST.

Records Made by Billiardists in Brooklyn and Chicago.

The amateur billiard tournament just concluded at Maurice Daly's rooms in Brooklyn has aroused almost as much interest in the game in the East as the recent contest for the State championship developed in this city. A comparison of the work of the players in the two sections presents an interesting subject for discussion.

In Chicago all the players started on even terms, but in New York they were handicapped. The games were at 14-inch balk line on a 5x10 table, each contestant paying an entrance fee. The Brunswick-Balke company gave a trophy valued at $250. The money contributed by the players was divided into four parts, to be devoted to the purchase of prizes chosen by the winners. The complete record of the tourney at Daly's is instructive. All the players were members of different clubs in New York and Brooklyn. Their names and handicaps are as follows:



CUP WON BY STARK.

New York—Arthur Townsend, scratch, 350, Catholic Lyceum; J. Byron Stark, New Manhattan Athletic club, 300; Dr. Ranney, Union League, 250; Dr. Miller, New York, 250; Fred Oakes, Liederkranz, 250. Brooklyn—William Barnard, Union League and Montauk, 265; Frank Keeney, Oxford and Germania, 265, and Dr. Jennings, Crescent, 250.

Messrs. Stark, Keeney, and Oakes were tied for the first three prizes and they had to play two series before the result was decided. Stark won first honors and the trophy. Keeney was second and Oakes third. Miller and Townsend divided the fourth prize.

The subjoined table gives the high runs, best single averages, number of innings played, and points made by each player, together with the grand averages:

Players.	High run.	Best single average.	No. of innings.	No. of points.	Grand average.
Stark	53	7⅜	401	2,036	5 31-401
Keeney	42	6 13-43	379	1,803	4 287-379
Oakes	46	4 39-54	427	1,600	3 319-427
Townsend	50	6 8-57	397	2,067	5 92-397
Miller	39	6 4-41	371	1,622	4 138-371
Ranney	39	4 46-51	418	1,525	3 271-418
Barnard	32	4 38-58	411	1,545	3 312-411
Jennings	43	5	412	1,481	3 248-412

The totals made by the Chicago amateurs in the State tournament, 300 points each game, were as follows:

Players.	High run.	Best single average.	Number of innings.	Number of points.	Grand average.
Ellison	74	10	269	2,100	7 217-269
Rice	59	9 1-11	342	1,993	5 283-342
Kellogg	34	6 24-46	389	1,866	4 310-389
Adams	36	6 24-46	408	1,802	4 170-408
Goodwin	46	6	415	1,647	3 402-415
Nolan	39	5	445	1,621	3 286-445
Rein	23	4 1-6	407	1,319	3 98-407
Brown	44	4½	469	1,472	3 65-469

Sheridan Club Pool Tournament.

The result of the third week's play in the pool tournament at the Sheridan club results in the following score:

Player.	Won.	L'st.	Pl'd.	Player.	Won.	L'st	Pl'd.
F. J. Flood	7	0	7	B. F. Carpenter	2	2	4
M. J. Nelson	2	0	2	A. E. Pl'mond'n	1	1	2
R. A. Dowling	4	1	5	Frank O'Brien	3	5	8
Dr. P. H. Welch	3	1	4	R. Goldin	1	3	4
P. F. Coyle	3	1	4	B. F. Crilly	1	4	5
L. F. Collins	4	3	7	J. E. O'Meara	1	5	6
W. A. C'mmings	3	2	5	P. F. Caffrey	1	7	8
J. F. Murphy	5	5	10	D. Gallagher	0	1	1

Santry the Winner.

Eddie Santry and Thomas Smith, featherweights, fought eight rounds at a cycling club Saturday night. Honors were nearly even, but Santry was given the decision.

Chicago, 16; Dallas, 8

Dallas, Tex., April 14.—The Chicago team in the practice game today defeated the local team 16 to 8.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTS IN AFRICA.

People Voluntarily Take the Yoke to Escape Starvation.

In an account of famine prevalent in Africa cabled to this country the other day it was stated that men were selling themselves, their wives and children into slavery to insure themselves food in return, and that whole villages had voluntarily taken the yoke to escape starvation. The incident illustrates anew one of the conditions which first introduced and have long sustained African slavery. And slavery, says an ex-Consul in the Boston Transcript, is not confined to the mountains and valleys of British Central Africa.

The truth is the condition is common to all Africa, from north of Senegambia to far south of the Mossamedes River. In other words, it may be said that slavery is an institution in Africa wherever fetich or superstition is an influence and improvidence a practice.

There are but few tribes whose members have not some degree of skill in the manufacturing of rude agricultural implements which they use in the cultivation of rice, sweet potatoes, guinea corn, and other staples indigenous to their soil. These products are raised in quantities sufficiently large, if economically used, to meet all ordinary needs, but economy is something to them unknown; on the contrary, improvidence is the rule, with the result that when a season of drought arrives their granaries soon become empty and famine takes possession of their land.

It is during this period of suffering that thousands of savages become slaves. The chiefs, the head men, the strong, the powerful, in order that their own lives may be preserved, seize the weak and helpless and sell them into slavery. In this way they renew their exhausted granaries with treasures of grain, and at the same time reduce the number of consumers. It is pertinent to state right here that since the interruption of the slave trade between Africa and America, the market for the sale of slaves being difficult for the West African tribes to reach, it frequently happens that those who in former times would have been sold are now killed.

The improvidence which so often is the cause of their suffering is displayed in all their doings. Not a single act is performed without the practicing of some superstitious rite accompanied with revelry and great waste, even the sowing of their farms with grain being no exception.

Ignorant Spaniards.

Out of 17,000,000 inhabitants of Spain, over 11,000,000 are ignorant of the art of reading or writing.

TO FORM A GAS TRUST

DIETRICH SYNDICATE CAPTURES ANOTHER INDIANA PLANT.

Company at Wabash Gets Its Price and the Syndicate Now Owns Every Pipe Line in Indiana Excepting Two for Which Negotiations Are Now Pending—The Syndicate Is Composed Largely of New York Capitalists, and Holds the Natural Gas Situation in Its Hands.

Wabash, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—The Wabash Natural Gas plant will within the next week pass into control of the Dietrich syndicate, composed of wealthy New-Yorkers, represented in Indiana by Charles Stuart and James Murdock of Lafayette and C. F. Dietrich, Indianapolis. Negotiations for the sale of the property were begun last year, but no agreement was reached until last evening. Included in the transfer of the natural gas property are the plants at Somerset Mier and Herbst and the Wabash Artificial Gas plant, having a capital of $30,000.

President Calvin Cowgill of the National Gas company says the price named by his corporation was accepted by Dietrich, but declined to state the figure. It is understood, however, that all five of the properties are going at considerably over $300,000.

The Wabash National Gas company was organized in 1889 with a capital of $200,000. It has 90 miles of mains, 25 live wells, and 80 well sites. It has earned over $200,000. The Dietrich syndicate now owns the gas plant at Lafayette, Frankfort, Lebanon, Crawfordsville, Fort Wayne, Anderson, and Bluffton, and deals will be closed for the Logansport and Peru properties. It will then own every pipe line in Indiana save Richmond and Huntington, and negotiations for the latter are progressing.

The Dietrich syndicate has issued bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 on its Indiana natural and artificial gas properties and the bonds have been placed in Europe while the syndicate holds the stock. It has a practical monopoly of the gas supply of Indiana cities and it is said controls all fuel gas patents which it will utilize should natural gas fail.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS COMBINE.

Organize at Rock Island, Ill., to Secure Equitable Freight Rates.

Rock Island, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—The lumber manufacturers operating on the Mississippi River from Winona, Minn., to Hannibal, Mo., formed an organization here to consist of all manufacturers and dealers in lumber on the river. The object is to work in harmony and secure equitable freight rates in the commodities they manufacture to points of consumption, both east and west of the river. The present tendency of the railroad companies is to make much lower rates proportionately from the extreme North and extreme South to points East and West of the Mississippi River, than from the middle Mississippi River towns to the same points. The organization was called the Middle Mississippi River Lumbermen's Association. The following officers were elected: P. M. Musser, President; H. M. McCarthy, Vice-President; F. C. Denkman, Secretary; William Carson Jr., Treasurer. Freight committees for the Winona, La Crosse, Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington, Hannibal, and Louisiana districts were appointed.

THINK PROF. M'ADAMS IS DEAD.

Noted Geologist Sets Out in a Boat Which Is Found Upturned.

Alton, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—Prof. McAdams, a noted geologist of this city, the man who had charge of the Illinois State exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, who is author of the anthropological and the geological history of the State of Illinois, is supposed to have been drowned in the Mississippi River some time between Thursday night and Sunday morning.

He set out Thursday morning in a skiff with sail power to join his son and a party of others at their camping place some miles up the river above Alton. His son has returned here and has not seen his father, but his skiff and his dog have been found at a point seven miles up the river. Two yachts have gone in search of him or his remains.

Prof. McAdams was at one time a member of the State Legislature and was the author of numerous books especially of a geological and anthropological character. His family have abandoned hope and every effort is being exerted to recover his remains.

TRY TO LAY A RAILROAD SUNDAY.

Police Arrest the Laborers as a Climax of a Fight at Toledo, O.

Toledo, O., April 14.—Churchgoers in the lower part of the city were treated to the unusual spectacle a little after 8 o'clock this morning of the Mayor and Chief of Police dashing out of Lagrange Street Police Station behind a fiery bay steed, followed immediately by two patrol wagons loaded to the steps with officers. Fifteen minutes later the wagons might have been seen wending their way to the Central Station, having on board twenty-six prisoners, street laborers who had been arrested on a charge of violating the ordinance prohibiting manual labor on the Sabbath.

These incidents formed the climax to the attempt of the Manufacturers' railroad company to lay a line on Water street without the permission, it is alleged, of the City Engineer. The ordinance enfranchising the company passed the City Council after a bitter fight, and it was hinted during the last week that the company would be restrained from attempting to put down rails on Water street. As the city clocks struck midnight Sunday a big force of men were put to work on the line and continued without interruption until this morning. They expected to finish their task by midnight tonight, but their hopes were rudely shattered when the police appeared.

At the police station Bick and Glenn, the contractors, gave bail for the twenty-six men arrested, and the latter will have a hearing tomorrow morning. This afternoon the Toledo Bending company had papers drawn up asking for an injunction to prevent further work on the line. Unless the contractors are restrained they will resume operations, they say, at midnight. At all events the fanchise of the company will be attacked, their opponents say, and the latter claim they have a case that will win.

KILLS TWO MEN AND HANGS HIMSELF

Laborer at Cleveland Found Dead in His Cell After a Double Murder.

Cleveland, O., April 14.—At 4 o'clock this morning John Sejhar, a Bohemian laborer, aged 28 years, shot and instantly killed Carl Richter, aged 35, and fatally wounded Albert Richter, aged 22, the brother of his first victim. Two hours later the murderer was found dead in a cell at the central police station, where he had been taken after his arrest. The shooting occurred at No. 99 Poplar street. Carl Richter, with his brother Albert and his wife and five children, lived at that number. Sejhar lived in the rear in a house owned by the Richters. All had been drinking until early in the morning, when Sejhar started to go, and a general quarrel ensued. What followed can only be guessed at, but Sejhar evidently opened fire on Carl Richter first. He then shot Albert Richter, after which he left the house, going to the home of his sister, a few blocks away. The police were notified and followed the murderer, who was arrested as he was leaving the house of his sister, where he had hidden the revolver in a bed.

The prisoner was placed in a cell by himself in an upper part of the prison. An hour later, as an officer was passing the cell, he saw the body of Sejhar hanging from the grating of the door. The murderer had hanged himself with one of his suspenders and was dead when discovered.

SIX CARIBOU ON FLOATING ICE.

They Float Past Grand Marais, Minn., but Cannot Be Reached.

Duluth, Minn., April 14.—[Special.]—A remarkable sight was witnessed early yesterday morning at Grand Marias. The ice from the southern part of Lake Superior has been blown northward at a rapid rate and has crowded the harbor after the native ice had long since been blown out into the lake. Yesterday morning a big sea of ice came up from the south, passing about two miles from shore. It was driven by a northeast wind and was headed for the center of the lake. On the ice, which was about eighty yards in width were six caribu. They could be seen plainly trotting back and forth on the ice and even jumping from one cake to another, every now and then going between some of the smaller cakes into the water. They always managed to climb back on a more solid piece of ice, however. The herd was in sight until late in the evening, having drifted only about six miles. It was impossible to reach the herd with boats, one such attempt resulting in tipping over the boat and throwing four of its occupants into the water.

NO SPECIFIC CHARGES TO BE MADE.

No Investigation of Fire Chief Foley at Milwaukee Probable.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14.—[Special.]—It seems probable the investigation of Chief Foley and the fire department will fall through. The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners and the Mayor had a conference and decided they could not consider the vague charges agInst the Chief which have been made and could only investigate when specific charges were made. The Mayor said from the facts which had been presented to him he could not prefer any specific charges, and he would not suspend Chief Foley. Another conference will be held next Thursday between the board, the Mayor, the Merchants' Association, and the insurance men. Chief Foley will also be present. It will then be determined if a formal investigation is necessary.

The directors of the Milwaukee Yacht club have elected Edward T. Balcom Commodore in place of J. Williams, resigned.

CARL BROWNE CONDOLES WITH DANA

Writes Him His Opinion of Jails in the District of Columbia.

Massillon, O., April 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—Carl Browne has felt called upon to address a personal letter of condolence to Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, on the possibility of his forcible removal to a District of Columbia jail.

"I sympathize with you," writes Browne, "if they ever get you into the District of Columbia. Cleveland is simply Czar there. The Judges are his creatures, the juries are like machines, and the jails are run on contract. The contractors get so much a head to feed prisoners, and, of course, the more there are in jail the more the contractors make. Consequently the cells are always filled, and if there is no one else to fill them they simply run in a colored man on any charge.

"They will probably put you in the same cell that Coxey and myself occupied, and charge double for you—you and the Sun that shines for all but Grover."

LIVING UNDER ANOTHER NAME.

W. B. Gardiner, Believed to Have Been Murdered, Arrested for Bigamy.

Butte, Mont., April 14.—[Special.]—W. S. Gardiner was arrested on the charge of bigamy at Springfield, Mo., where he has been living under the name of W. A. Kimmel. He disappeared from Livingston, Mont., a year ago while his wife and child were visiting friends in Tacoma. He came to Butte to accept a position with the electric light company, and that was the last heard from him until his arrest at Springfield. Some of his clothing was found near town, bloody and torn, and his relatives believed he was murdered and his body disposed of. It appears he married a girl named Carrie Partridge of Bay City, Mich. He left her and went to Missouri. During his absence she learned his true name and character and caused his arrest. His first wife and child are in Ohio.

ORGANIZED TO FORGE MORTGAGES.

Marion Thompson Believed to Be One of a Gang in Indiana.

Frankfort, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—Marion Thompson, who forged a deed to eighty acres of farm in this county, mortgaged it to himself, and then attempted to borrow $2,000 of the banks by depositing the mortgage as collateral, has refused to talk since his arrest Saturday. That he is only one of a gang organized for this work is evident, but the young man will not give his confederates away. From deeds and abstracts found on the prisoner there is little room for doubt that the gang has been negotiating these bogus mortgages to Eastern money lenders. After forging a deed to a farm their plan has been to pay the taxes in advance and procure an abstract to show everything was genuine.

MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN DEAD.

Burned to Death in Their Home, Near Fargo, N. D.

Fargo, N. D., April 14.—The residence of Robert Houghton, five miles north, was burned this morning. The mother and three children, aged 6, 8, and 10 years, were burned to death. The husband was badly burned about the face and hands and injured by inhaling the flames, and it is doubtful if he can recover. Four grown children jumped from an upper window and were saved. Houghton came from Canada one year ago. The origin of the fire was a defective flue.

MAIL POUCH LOST A SECOND TIME.

Star Route Service in Indiana that Is Somewhat Precarious.

Shelburn, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—P. H. Beatty, who has the contract for carrying the star route mail from Alum Cave, Hymera, and Shelburn, while on his return trip overturned his cart and lost the mail pouch a half mile from this place. A man coming from Star City found the pouch on the highway and returned it safe to this office. This is the second time the pouch has been lost on this route.

Northwest Notes.

Fred Graham, injured in the wreck at Manistee, Mich., died yesterday.

J. W. Vans, editor of the Republican at Portland, Ind., was arrested charged with falsely swearing to an affidavit of publication.

TIDINGS DIRECT FROM THE CHICORA.

Message in a Bottle Sent When All Hope Was Abandoned.

Benton Harbor, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—J. H. Graham of the Graham and Morton Transportation company received a telegram from Mrs. W. J. Hancock, wife of Clerk Hancock of the Chicora, stating that a bottle picked up at Glenn Pier this morning was in her possession and would reach here by express tomorrow morning. It contained a message written by Engineer McClure. The message is given as follows:

> Are lost; Stines and Clark washed overboard yesterday; engine broke down; could see land but for snow.
> McCLURE.

The date was not given. This Mr. Graham believes to be genuine, judging from the style of construction of the message, and leads to the belief that other messages written earlier and some later are still afloat and will be found before many days.

ORTHODOX GREEKS HANG JUDAS.

Lauterman Falls, O., the Scene of a Singular Easter Festival.

Youngstown, O., April 14.—[Special.]—The Orthodox Greeks of Western Ohio and Western Pennsylvania celebrated Easter at Lauterman Falls, near here, with feasting and the hanging and burning in effigy of Judas Iscariot. They had a great feast of lamb, mutton, and fowl killed for the occasion, and at noon the effigy was suspended from the limb of a tree. It was a suit of striped clothes stuffed with straw. A pair of old russet shoes were at the feet and the grinning mask was surmounted by a fore and aft cap. The head contained pin wheels, fire crackers, and a couple of sky rockets, which were set off while the crowd danced and sung.

Had All the Rights She Wanted.

During the discussion on woman suffrage at the Utah Constitutional convention the other day the following extract from a letter written by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was read: "My life has always been a busy one, with no time and less inclination to allow the question of 'woman's rights,' or 'woman's sphere,' in connection with public affairs, to disturb me. My own legitimate sphere in past years has been larger than I have been able to fill to my own satisfaction; and as to woman's rights, I have always had more than I could attend to and would have, at any time, willingly supplied those women who find time hang heavily on their hands for lack of more outside public right."

WINDSOR
STERLING
FALCON
Bicycles.
We carry the largest and most complete stock in Chicago. Can suit everybody, both in price and quality of goods. 40 STYLES.
Sieg & Walpole Mfg. Co., 265 Wabash-av.

CURES FOR A QUARTER.

A Single Vial of Munyon's Remedies Cured Him After the Doctors Gave Him Up.

Save Your Health and Save Doctors' Bills.

Chicago Office, 95 Washington-st.

Think of being cured for a quarter! A single vial of one of Munyon's Remedies, which sell for 25 cents, may cure you and save you a doctor's bill of many dollars. Thousands of sick folks have cured themselves with Munyon's Remedies at an outlay as insignificant as this. A very few vials of Munyon's Remedies will SURELY cure you. Price is but a trifle compared to the cure it will work. If you don't know what your disease is get a copy of Munyon's Guide to Health at the nearest drug store and look for your symptoms. It will cost you nothing. Or come to the Chicago offices of the Munyon Co. at 95 Washington-st. and have your case scientifically diagnosed FREE OF CHARGE.

"I had been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism for 20 months," says Mr. Ellis Bennett, the superintendent of the Delaware Hunting and Fishing Resort at Wolf Lake, Hegewisch, Ill. "I could not walk except on crutches, and the pain I was obliged to endure is beyond my power to express. Like all who are afflicted I tried every remedy I could hear of and took numerous medicines from my doctor, but all without effect. Doctors whom I consulted said I would be disappointed. Finally I heard of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and I tried it. I took one bottle and now I am able to walk. Munyon's rheumatic remedy did more for me than all the medicines and doctors I ever tried, and it cost me but twenty-five cents."

Mrs. Albert West of 1441 Ogden-av., Chicago, says: "I used only one bottle of Munyon's Headache Cure," she says, "and was completely relieved. It is a remarkable remedy." Mrs. West's 14-months-old child was attacked with influenza and inflammation of the respiratory tract and was cured in three days.

Munyon's Remedies act almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Rheumatism cured in from 1 to 3 days. Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles quickly relieved. Catarrh positively cured. Coughs and colds quickly cured. Headache cured in 5 minutes. Nervous diseases promptly cured. Kidney troubles, Piles, Neuralgia, and Asthma quickly cured. These remedies are sold by all druggists, mostly at 25c per vial.

Special diagnosis is necessary before treating certain difficult cases. This is particularly true of catarrhal and incipient lung troubles. The Munyon Co. has all the latest appliances for examining the diseased parts. Free local treatment at the Chicago office, 95 Washington-st. No matter what your disease, call and let us give you advice free. Not a penny to pay. No obligation to purchase medicines.

Open Day and Evenings.

Chicago Office, 95 Washington-st.

Rival Dealers say that

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.'

is "a high priced house;" "sell only at net prices;" "won't give discounts;" "or in other words," "robbers," or words to that effect.

The accused plead guilty to some of the charges, but, in extenuation, claim that "high prices with them means high grade;" "medium prices, medium grade;" "cheap prices, cheap grade."

Net prices mean lowest prices. Plain figures on all goods, without regard to "list" and "discounts," we believe is honest and fair, and most satisfactory to purchasers.

Our landlord insists on his rent, our clerks insist on their salaries, and our manufacturers insist upon one hundred cents on the dollar, and as we can't look forward to relief by failure, and as we have not yet solved that mercantile problem of selling goods at cost and stay in the game, we must have a fair profit on the goods we sell to fulfill these obligations, even though we are accused of being "robbers" by rival houses.

Please call and investigate the matter yourself.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
147-149 Wabash Avenue.

You'll
Buy Me
During
1895.

I'm the Victor Bicycle of the new year—as for every year—the Bicycle of the discriminating buyer. Try me. $100—$25 cash if you choose. Balance to suit.

THORSEN & CASSADY CO.,
141 & 143 Wabash-av.
VICTOR, WABASH, REMINGTON, LOVELL, AND STEARNS BICYCLES.
CATALOGUE NO.

Waverley BICYCLES.
ARE THE HIGHEST OF ALL HIGH GRADES.
Warranted superior to any machine built in the world, regardless of price. Guaranteed by a million dollar company, whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money, as the Waverley has no superior. Sold on easy payments if desired. Catalogue free.
184 MADISON-ST.
INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

In forty Departments there are over 200 choice bargains—many representing actual and heavy price reductions for today's sharp traders.

Today

There will be no heartaches among those who take advantage of our splendid bargain offers. Like a certain commercial sage who remarked before the Senate Investigating Committee that his business was built up by advertising the truth about his goods, we stand on the solid platform of trustworthiness and point to that as the foundation of our business success.

Millinery is by no means a "lost cause" now that the glorious Easter day is past. We lead as strongly after Easter as before in the elucidation of the correct styles and in the correctness of prices.

50 Trimmed Hats, English walking styles, exclusively ours and obtainable here only—for today good $5.00 values........ 3.75

PITKIN AND BROOKS

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG
STATE & WASINGTON STS

Cut Glass...

VERY SPECIAL PRICES FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Water Bottles, $1.50

Heavy deep cut strawberry, diamond and fan pattern, regular value $2.50.

Oil or Vinegar Bottles, $1.00

Full weight, deep cutting, well polished, lapidary stopper, worth $2.

BON-BON TRAYS, Heavy, deep cut, large size, American glass—regular $3 value for..... $2

Dresden China Lamps

AT SPECIAL PRICES....

For Monday Only.

Banquet Size, $5.75 Actual value $10.00.

Princess Size, $4.00 Actual value $10.00.

About 300 of Them...

Unique—Highly Ornamental—Best Central Draft B. & H. Burner, Completed with Silk and Lace Shade in any Color Desired.

THIS IS CERTAINLY A VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

These overcoats we are making to order for $20 to $40 ($5 less if you wish to omit the rich silk linings that we always include) are really placed within reach of every man desiring to be well dressed.

Business suits made to measure *well* and from our large choice of goods, $20 to $35.

Black worsted Albert and cutaway frock suits (fancy trousers if desired) made up to date in large variety for $22 to $50.

We understand the art of tailoring well at moderate prices.

Samples mailed.
Garments expressed.

Clark and Adams-sts.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

CHICAGO. ST. PAUL. BOSTON. DESMOINES. WASHINGTON. KANSAS CITY. HARTFORD.
NEW YORK. SANFRANCISCO. PORTLAND, ORE.
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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fine Wash Goods. "A Perfect Assortment."

Our 1895 stock of Wash Goods—*including the finest makes of these goods obtainable, both in fabric and in patterns*—is by far the most complete and most excellent we have ever shown. We offer:

Scotch Zephyrs, **35c.**
A novelty—Lace Ginghams—new colorings, **35c.**
English Printed Percales, *reduced from 40c to* **30c.**
Imported Silk Ginghams, **35c and 40c.**

Linen Dept. 2d floor Annex. "Reduced Prices."

We offer at special, reduced prices a lot of Table Cloths, Napkins, Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases. Also a lot of Huck Towels *at reduced prices.*

Our prices on Linens are *always the lowest.*
22x22 Irish Napkins, *reduced from $6 and $7 to* **$3.50.**
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, *reduced from $1.00 to* **75c pair.**
French Linen Hemstitched Sheets, *reduced from $2.75 to* **$2.00.**
¾ Fine Scotch Napkins, *reduced from $7.00 to* **$4.50 doz.**
Hemstitched Huck Towels, *reduced to* **$3.00 doz.**
Hemmed Huck Towels, *reduced to* **$2.75 doz.**
A Lot Scotch and Irish Cloths, *at ⅔ actual value.*

The Branch Linen Dept. in Basement.

Large Huck Towels, **$1.00 dozen.**
Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, **$1.75 dozen.**
Fine Open-work Damask Towels, **$2.25 dozen.**
Cut-work Center Pieces, **25c each.**
Cut-work Doylies, **10c each.**

They Match the Finest Clothing

in quality and style. Don't think that handsome shoes have to be painful.

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes

are shapely as shoes can be and comfortable from the moment you first put them on. Six months of wear in every pair.

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co.,
Largest Shoe Makers in the United States

SOLD BY STREETER.

134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Upturned Homes

Now comes house-cleaning, moving, and refitting. If you intend getting new china, glassware or lamps, visit our store and get set right as to what to buy and how much to pay.

French & Potter Co.,

China, Glassware and Lamps,

Cor. Wabash Ave. and Washington.

We Must Continue OUR AUCTION OF Oriental Rugs AT 207 Wabash-av.

ONE WEEK MORE.

Our very large sales of the past week have not reduced the stock sufficiently (particularly in the Carpets).

We have therefore added Ten Bales of Fine Khivas, Cashmeres, and Small Rugs, direct from Custom House, and will sell EACH DAY THIS WEEK at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

WE KNOW that we are selling these goods at Auction at an average discount of more than FORTY PER CENT from retail values, and solicit your attendance, if you need Rugs.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION

On Monday, April 15, '95, at 10 o'clock,
The late J. R. MOODY'S

MUSEUM and SALOON

Corner 61st and State-sts.

The entire contents of the Museum and Saloon will be sold on the premises. 200 Ass'td Chairs, 100 Tables, 6 Wall Cases, Counters and Back, Fine Sideboards, 3 Heaters, Steam Tables, Steel Range, Bar Fixtures, Cigars, Glass and Plated Ware, etc., etc.

Also all FURNITURE and CARPETS and the fine collection of CURIOS.

Sold for the estate of J. R. Moody, deceased.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
Auctioneers.

JACROSE
PASTE DENTIFRICE
BY CHARLES GORDON BUCK.
Best for the teeth. Tubes 25c., Jars 50c.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our re-organized and enlarged departments have each shown results fully equalling our expectations. . . The increasing business demanded the increased space and already each of the enlarged departments has well tested its greater selling space. . .

Even more scrutinizingly than ever do we watch the *qualities* of goods before they are placed on sale in our departments. . . With the present very low prices ruling on nearly every class of merchandise the tendency is to reduce the *qualities*, and while insisting that our prices shall *in every instance* be as low or lower than are quoted elsewhere *we absolutely shall maintain that very high standard of qualities which has always been recognized as belonging to all goods shown here.*

Dress Goods—

Each week of this spring season supplies added proof of the *Superiority*—the *satisfactoriness* of our great Dress Goods Departments. . Our representatives were able, by seeing the artists' patterns *before they were woven into cloth*, to secure for our stock exclusively many of the most beautiful designs—*these designs cannot be found elsewhere.*

The prices: *Every line, every piece* of goods in our stock is marked at prices *as low* or *lower* than goods of equal qualities are sold for elsewhere. *We make no mistake upon this point*—OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

In Main Department—first floor, main building, we offer:

Crepons in all the different prevailing weaves and colorings and many exclusive patterns (7 yard lengths)—very low prices.
Special—Silk Warp, French Bask Crepons—5 latest tints—48 inch........ **$1.25**
New Mohair Novelties—very scarce—full complement of colors and weaves—ten new lines of Parisian Art Weaves in silk and wool (*shown for the first time*).

Special Bargains for This Week:

10 Stylish Mixtures in browns, grays, blues—54-inch all-wool. 8 two-toned Serge Coatings—tan and blue, gray and green, and other beautiful combinations, for street wear. 20 pcs. Navy Blue Outing Serge and Cheviot—50-inch all-wool	60c
5 styles Imported Silk and Wool Novelties. 10 styles Best German (medium and light toned) Fancy Checks........	75c
50 pieces Exclusive Check Suitings—cloth and style confined to this house. 50 pieces Vigoreau (imported), 48 inches wide—new shadings in French Blue, Grey, Golden Tan........	$1.00

Our Evening Wear Dept. is showing an exquisite line of novelty and staple fabrics in cream and light tints especially adapted for Commencement, Confirmation, and Wedding Gowns.

In Inexpensive Dress Goods Dept.—Basement Salesroom.

Black Goods—

All-Wool Imported Henriettas—46 inches wide. All-Wool Storm Serges and Storm Cheviot—50 inches. All-Wool Fancy Figured Novelties—48 inches wide. All-Wool Mohair Figured (new styles)........	50c
SPECIAL—25 pcs. English Serge and Cheviot, 50 to 54 inches—imported to sell for $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75........	75c
50 pieces 54-inch All-Wool Fabrics (10 medium and light colored mixtures). 50 pieces 50-inch All-Wool Tweeds in stripes, checks, and fancy weaves. 40 pieces All-Wool Novelty Weaves—44 inches wide........	50c
Outing Serge—10 shades, including blue, brown, tan, and green, all wool and Silk and Wool Spring Suitings........	35c
Wash Goods—32 inch wide Fitchburg Scotch Zephyrs........	15c
50 pcs. 32 inch fine Dresden Figured Dimities........	12½c
Bargain Square in Basement—200 pieces Lawns, fine Jaconet, Small Figured Dimities, and Dress Cambrics........	9c

Ladies' Neckwear.

Designers of delicate, charming articles in Ladies' Neckwear have been more successful this season than for many years. Our department contains *every* new thought and creation.—*We offer at Special Sale*—

Russian Collarettes, *reduced from $6 and $7 to* **$3.50 and $4.50.**
Renaissance Lace Collars, *reduced from $3.50 to* **$2.00.**
Special—Dotted Swiss Chemisettes, **$1.25.**
Ladies' Wool and Moire Vests—for tailor-made suits—*special low prices.*
Lace, Grenadine and Taffeta Silk Pompadour Ruching for trimming capes—very large, beautiful assortment—*lowest prices.*

In Branch *NECKWEAR DEPT.*—**BASEMENT SALESROOM.**

Chiffon and Lace Pompadour Collarettes, **$1.10.**
Silk Chemisettes—all colors—*reduced from $1.50 and $2.00 to* **$1.00.**
A lot of mussed Chemisettes—*to be closed at* **15c.**

Muslin Underwear.

Our department of Muslin Underwear is *twice* as large as it was one year ago—It's stock is twice as heavy—It's variety is much more than *twice* as great and its *sales* show a corresponding increase. . . One strong point which we watch with infinite care is that

Our Prices are and must be Always the Lowest.

NOTE—Muslin Underwear requiring alteration to secure perfect fit is so altered by our department free of charge.

Ladies' Gowns—square tucked yoke, dimity ruffle, edged with lace on shoulder—*special*—**$1.25.**
Ladies' Umbrella Skirt, embroidered ruffle, **$2.25** and **$2.75.**
French hand-made Gowns, tucked and embroidered yoke, sailor collar, **$1.50.**
French hand-made Chemise, round neck, scalloped and elaborately embroidered, **95c.**

In Branch MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.—**Basement Salesroom.**

Ladies' Combination Chemise and Skirt, made of fine cambric, lace trimmed, **98c.**
Ladies' Cambric Chemise, lace trimmed, **50c.**
Ladies' Cambric Empire Gowns, extra length and width, fully trimmed with Irish point embroidery, **98c.**
Large size Aprons, tucked, plain and fancy borders, **25c.**
Gingham Aprons, **15c.**

Under-Skirts.

We beg to direct special attention to the increasing excellence of our skirt department—to its beautiful and very complete stock and *to its lowest prices.* Our large assortments of fine Silk Skirts is attracting unusual and merited attention.

Sateen Skirt—9-inch Moreen ruffle, **$1.25.**
Sateen Skirt—12-inch Moreen ruffle, **$1.75.**
Tourists' Skirts—Gray and Black—Umbrella ruffle, **$2.75 and $3.25.**

Infants' Dept.

Situated just north of the main stairway on 2nd floor of Main Building is one of the most interesting sections of this store. As specimen prices we mention:

Infants' Long Slips, shirred from neck—Scotch embroidered ruffle around neck and sleeves, **40c.**
Short Dresses, square yoke, 3 strips embroidery, inserting and tucks, **75c.**
Children's Sun Hats, corded rims, soft crowns, **50c.**
Children's Embroidered Caps, **19c.**
Infants' Rubber Bath Tubs and Infant's Trimmed Baskets a Specialty.

Corset Dept.

Now situated at the south end of the second floor, Main Building. . . . Enlarged and reappointed it is as nearly "*a perfect Department*" as we can make it and the improvements have added to the comfort and pleasure of the purchasers.

We place on special sale today a large shipment of FERRIS WAISTS at the following special prices:

Ladies' Waists, 50c. Misses' Waists, 35c. Children's Waists, 25c.	All being much under usual prices.

Handkerchiefs.

In *exaggerated advertisements* our Handkerchief Dept. does *not* claim first place, but in offering *the very best Handkerchief Values* in Chicago both regularly (*every day*) and in *special sales* our department takes absolutely first position. . . . This department has long been Handkerchief Headquarters.

All Linen Embroidered Hdkfs........ Fine Mull Scalloped Hdkfs........ Sheer Linen Lace Edge and Insertion Hdkfs........ Solid Colored Tape Edge Hdkfs........ Men's Linen Colored Bordered Hdkfs........	ALL AT 25c each. Special.

In Branch **Handkerchief Dept.—Basement Salesroom.**

White Scalloped Hdkfs........ Colored Embroidered Hdkfs........ Men's Colored Hdkfs........ Lace Edge Hdkfs........	AT 10c each. Special.

SILKS. "An enormous variety of Dainty Novelties."

Our very great stock of Silks—*the largest by far we have ever shown*—was largely ordered made in Lyons, Zurich, and Paris *last fall*, and so carefully were the patterns selected that our stock has all this season contained the choicest, most stylish, and most eagerly sought for weaves and patterns—*a large number of which have not been shown elsewhere.* We have been frequently told that it is the best stock of Silks in America. *It is without question very much the best in Chicago.*

The Prices are daily proven to be *the lowest* by our constantly and rapidly increasing sales.

1,500 yds—Black Gros de Suez and Gros de Londres—extra value—**75c.**
2,000 yds—Black Satin Damas Silk—a beautiful assortment of large and small designs, **75c.**
10,000 yds—Black All-Silk Crepons—very choice for waists and skirts, **85c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00.**
Black Satin Stripe Taffeta Plisse—in various widths of stripes—a very choice fabric and light weight for waists—**$1.25.**
NOVELTY SILKS—The largest and most varied assortment in Chicago of warp printed, surface printed, Dresden designs, and Chine effects in Taffetas—**75c up to $3.50.**
5,000 yds—Glace Taffetas for skirts, linings, ruffles, etc.—**75c.**

In Branch SILK DEPT.—**Basement Salesroom—**

1,000 yds—27-inch Black Habutai—a very soft, bright finish and **an extra value—50c.**
800 yds—Black Satin Imperial Duchesse—**special—50c.**
1,300 yds—Black and white check Taffetas—even and broken checks—**one of the most desirable styles in Silks**—very special bargain—**50c.**
1,200 yds—24-inch—Black Satin Figured Pongees—new designs—**62½c.**
3,000 yds—Fancy Glace and two-toned and three-toned Taffetas—**75c—The designs and colorings in this lot are superb and in effect as good as many others shown elsewhere at $1.50.**

Black Goods—

We cannot speak too strongly of our great stock of Black Goods. . . It contains *every weave* in the stylish spring materials and *every staple weave as well.* . . We have recently *doubled* its space and are still much crowded. We offer at special prices:

42-inch Crepon—**65c.**
42-inch French Crepon—with silk dots, *reduced from $1.25 to* **75c.**
48 and 50 inch Fine All-Wool English Storm Serge, the *$1.50 and $1.75 qualities*—**75c.**
48 and 50 inch All-Wool English Cheviois—**75c.**

Wraps-Jackets.

Our newly *enlarged* and *reorganized* Cloak Sections—second floor, the previous location—have been fully tested during the past few days. . . . This portion of our business *must* show constant progress—constant improvement. . . . It is *nearly right* as it is.

Ladies' Velvet Capes, **$12.50, $17.50,** and up to **$60.**
Ladies' Silk Capes—from **$12.50** to **$75.**
Ladies' Tailor-made Capes—**$4.50** to **$28.50.**
Ladies' Cheviot-Serge Jackets—newest patterns, **largest sleeves—box front**, triple stitched seams—*special*—**$5.00.**

Inexpensive Outer Garments.

In Basement Cloak Dept.

In our Basement Cloak Department we show a good selection of *well made, desirable, stylish* Wraps, Jackets, Capes, etc., in the less expensive qualities. . . Thorough dependence, *of course,* can be placed upon any statement made there—upon any goods sold there.

Our Basement Cloak Dept. has built up an enviable business upon just these principles. It shows a carefully selected stock of garments which we are willing to sell and *willing to recommend*, but at prices so very low that the most economical purchaser can find no fault.

We mention as an unusually special bargain

Double Capes—tailor made, very full—satin ribbon, **rose ruching at neck**—satin ribbon streamers—blues and black—**$4.50.**
Separate Skirts—**$1.95, $3.95, $4.75** and **$5.95.**

Dress Trimmings—"At Special Prices."

50 pcs.—Jet Passementerie—band effects in Van Dyke Points and Trellis Patterns, 2½ and 3½ inches wide—*very stylish*—**45c** and **75c** yd.
Garnitures—Special lot in fine cut Beads and Nail Heads—Yokes, Festoons, Throatlet, Shoulder Pieces, etc., **$1.50.**
Blouses, **$2.75** and **$3.75.**

In Branch TRIMMING DEPT., **Basement Salesroom—**

Van Dyke Points—Special, **10c, 15c,** and **20c each.**
Jet Edges and Galloons—**10c, 15c, 25c.**
Garnitures—Very desirable, **45c** and **75c.**

Embroideries=="Special prices."

We display today a beautiful importation of fine Swiss Flouncings and Edges, Laced Trimmed Edges and Bandings, Batiste, Eyelet, and Guipure Bandings. The newest things for dress trimmings. Also 45-inch perforated Lawns and Batiste in blue, pink, ecru, yellow, green, and white. We offer the follow items at special prices:

45-inch Col'd Lawn Skirtings with lace insertion, usually 75c and 95c, at **35c, 50c, and 60c yd.**
45-inch plain and dotted Swiss Skirtings, hemstitched and open edge—**50c, 55c, and 68c yd.**
45-inch Ecru Batiste, reduced to **40c yd.**
1,000 yards fine Nainsook, Cambric, and Guipure Edges and Insertion (sold only in 4½ yard lengths)—**from 8c, 10c, and 12½c yd. up.**

IN BASEMENT EMBROIDERY DEPT.—

Short ends in lengths from 1 to 3 yards—**at ½ price.**

Art Dept. 3d Floor Annex.—

Our recent changes and improvements have given this important section *greater space and better light.* We offer as special items:

300 dozen French China Plates—at special prices—White China for decorating (French and German) at a discount of 20% from former low prices. Artists' materials—complete lines for China decorating at lowest prices in Chicago.
Blown Glass Tumblers (½ pint), decorated, **35c Doz.**

Special in Pictures—Photographs (an excellent assortment of subjects, including Napoleon, Josephine, Queen Louise, etc.) in Mahogany Frames, 2½ inches wide, lap jointed, highly polished, size 14x17, **$3.50.**

Our Picture Department has also been enlarged and re-arranged. The assortments of water colors, etchings, photograveurs, engravings, etc., are the largest in Chicago. Pictures artistically framed.

Gold Plated Banquet Lamp—Onyx columns—central draft burner—new designs—**$5.00.**

Silk Lamp Shades for banquet and piano lamp, with deep chiffon flounces—new—**$5.00, $6.00, and $7.50.**

Special—A limited quantity of Lamp Shades (silk) to be closed out at **$1.00 each.**

Fancy Work Dept. 2d Floor Annex.

Japanese Silks—27 inches wide—in 135 shades, excellent for drapery or fancy work—*same quality sold last season for* **85c, now 50c.**

Denim Pillow Covers—stamped—new designs—**25c.**

Denim Table Covers—stamped—new designs—**45c.**

Embroidered Table Covers—Finished with linen fringe—*reduced from* **$1.50 and $1.75 to 75c and $1.00.**

Crochetted Baby Carriage Afghans—Blue, pink, white, **$1.25, $1.35, $1.75, $2.00.**